"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,792. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS ORDERED

War Declared to Force League's Recognition of Parks's Union.

MAY THROW 150,000 MEN IDLE

New Local Union Which Signed Arbitration Agreement Now Makes Demands Upon the Employers.

The threat of a National strike by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to force recognition of Local No. 2 by the Iron League and the Employers' Association was carried out yesterday. The international and local committee of the association had a lively meeting in the Ashland House in the afternoon, winding up by a resolution passed with cheers to order a strike all over the country, to go into effect to-morrow in all cities where members of the Iron League or the Building Trades Employers' Association have contracts.

As the American Bridge Company, which controls 60 per cent. of the iron work throughout the country, is the sub-contractor for a large number of contracts in this and other cities for iron work of general contractors in the Employers' Association, all such contracts will be affected.

President Buchanan was in favor of temporizing and exhausting all efforts to bring about some kind of a peaceable settlement, but the Parks element thought this too slow, and swung the others with them. Efforts are to be made to bring the new Housesmiths' Union of New York into line, and, according to members of the local Executive Committee, a break is expected in the new organization.

This action of the two committees is practically a victory for Parks, now on trial for extortion, and with a number of other indictments hanging over him. Notifications will be sent to-day to all the locals in cities where the members of the Iron League or the employers have contracts directly or indirectly for the iron work. The strike will also affect the inside iron work.

Among the local firms in the iron trade independent of the American Bridge Company which will be affected by the strike are the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, Milliken Brothers, Levering & Garrigues, the Thompson-Starrett Company, the Remington Construction Company, and the Cooper-Wiegand Company. The cities affected include New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Easton, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

How many men will turn out will depend on the disposition of the iron workers in other cities to join in a fight which will be one to a finish, and will result either in a victory for the Parks men or the destruction of all the local unions involved. The International Executive Committee estimates that 10,000 iron workers will be affected. This would mean the throwing out of work of from 100,000 to 150,000, and possibly more, workmen in other trades. Some members of the Executive Committee estimate the number at 250,000.

President Buchanan would not talk of the National strike yesterday. All he would say was:

"We have tried every effort to bring about an amicable settlement. We have won every other fight, and I believe we will win this one."

In the meantime the Housesmiths' Union of New York, which has been formed under the arbitration agreement, has submitted a new trade agreement to the Iron League regarding wages and hours of labor which is independent of the arbitration agreement. This latest agreement provides, among other things, for the eight-hour work day, the Saturday half holiday, double time for overtime, the abolition of piece work, and the employment only of members of the union. The wages demanded be $4.50 per day for riveters, $3.50 per day for helpers, and $2.50 per day for apprentices. All trade disputes are to be settled by arbitration, and rules regarding the apprenticeship question have been submitted.

This agreement is in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Iron League, and was evidently expected by the league. None of the members of the league were willing to talk on the National strike which has been ordered.

There are 20,000 members in the Housesmiths' Union of New York, and according to the employers, 500 members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union of New York have signed the arbitration agreement individually and are now at work. This leaves 4,000 members in the latter union in good standing, a number of whom are working for independent contractors.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.

Called by Northwestern University, It Will Convene at Evanston, Ill., To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Conference on Secondary Education and its Problems, called by the Northwestern University, which will convene at Evanston to-morrow, promises to be more largely attended even than had been anticipated. The delegates began arriving here to-day, and this evening a reception was given them by President and Mrs. James at their residence.

The formal opening will take place to-morrow forenoon, when an address on "The Present Situation in Secondary Education" will be delivered by Alfred E. Stearns, Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. To-morrow and Saturday will be given up to the reading of papers and discussions on topics related to the subject of secondary education.

To-morrow evening Representative Boutell of Illinois will deliver the anniversary oration commemorating the completion of thirty years' service by the Rev. Herbert A. Fisk as Principal of the Northwestern University Academy. The exercises will be held in the First Methodist Church in Evanston, and will be followed by a reception tendered to the members of the conference and by a reunion and reception of the alumni in Fisk Hall at the university.

Saturday the alumni reunion will be held on the campus. On Saturday night a reception will be given Principal and Mrs. Fisk, and on Sunday the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus will preach the anniversary sermon at the First Methodist Church.

CIVIL WAR HEROINE DEAD.

Mrs. Eunice C. Lawrence Twice Ran Blockade of the James River.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Eunice C. Lawrence, whose funeral takes place from her home, the Evergreen, to-morrow morning, ran the blockade of the James River in Virginia twice during the civil war, coming North to procure medicine for the wounded and sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

She lived at Americus, Ga., and visited Andersonville prison, where she cared for the sick soldiers of the North. She was the mother of Mrs. E. T. Schoonmaker of New York.

"JOHN MITCHELL DAY."

Fifty Thousand Anthracite Miners Parade at Scranton—Speech by Mr. Mitchell.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 29.—This is John Mitchell Day, and the United Mine Workers of America in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions were out on parade to the number of 50,000. Mr. Mitchell and Alexander T. Connell, Mayor of the city, rode in the first carriage. Others in carriages, of which there was a long line, were James Duncan of Washington, D. C., First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; the Rev. Thomas H. Watkins, who was the labor candidate for Mayor of Scranton last Spring; Joseph Oliver, Chairman of the Select Council, and E. E. Robathan, Chairman of the Common Council.

It was a holiday in the two valleys. All the mines were idle, and every train brought throngs to Scranton. The "locals" from Forest City to Nanticoke were in line after the carriages, and there were about fifty bands.

The parade ended on the circus grounds, where Mr. Mitchell spoke. He referred to statements made that he was ambitious in a political way and took occasion to say that he could not be induced to accept any political office. His only ambition, he said, was to further the trades union movement.

His speech in the main was a practical talk to the mine workers, urging them loyally to maintain their union that they may be prepared to act collectively when the present three years' agreement expires and a new one has to be made. Mr. Mitchell said if the miners did not maintain the union they would suffer a reduction in wages. The goal to which the miners should aspire was an agreement granting the eight-hour work day and recognition of the union.

Addresses were also made by James Duncan, T. D. Nicholls, and John H. Devine, President of the Central Labor Union.

To-night a banquet was given to Mr. Mitchell at the St. Charles Hotel by the officers of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Mitchell will speak at a church fair to-morrow night for the Rev. James Moore, who was a witness for the miners before the strike commission, and in the evening he will give an address at a banquet of the machinists in Scranton.

TOWNS SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION.

Mixing House of a Powder Works Near Paterson, N. J., Blown Up and Two Men Killed.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Two workmen were killed and the village of Wayne suffered a severe shaking up between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning by the explosion of powder in a mixing house of the Laflin & Rand powder works. At Little Falls, Singac, and Mountain View houses were shaken to their foundations.

The dead are William McCoombs, aged twenty-five years, and John Dwarsach, aged forty-five. Both men were horribly mangled. McCoombs died a few minutes after the explosion. Dwarsach lived until about 11 o'clock, and then expired.

The mixing house was a frame structure of light construction, like all other buildings at the powder works, always built with the idea that sooner or later they are going to be blown up, and stood away off in the woods.

Dwarsach and McCoombs were removing powder damaged by the floods from cans, to dry it and mix it over, and were opening these with copper chisels to get the powder out. It is believed that a spark made by the chisel caused the explosion.

NEW ELMIRA SUPERINTENDENT.

Col. Joseph F. Scott of Concord, Mass., to Become Head of New York State Reformatory.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, Oct. 29.—In appointing Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Massachusetts reformatory for boys at Concord, as the new Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory to succeed Dr. Frank W. Robertson, whose resignation was last week accepted, the board has selected a strong personal friend of former Superintendent Z. R. Brockway.

Gov. Odell has been very anxious for Col. Scott to accept the position, and used his influence to induce him to become the new Superintendent.

Mr. Scott is a giant in stature, about forty years of age, and of commanding presence. He was born in Craftsbury, Vt., in 1860. He attended the State Normal School in Johnstown, Vt., and taught school five years in his native State. The greater part of his life, however, has been spent in Massachusetts. He is a Democrat, but he takes no active part in politics. He has never married.

Three years ago Superintendent Scott was elected President of the National Prison Association, and in November, 1901, at Kansas City, he delivered a notable address on the progress of penology. One of the reasons why Mr. Scott has been given the position at Elmira is because there have been unruly inmates and outbreaks, with violence. The shooting of Guard Gunderman is a recent occurrence. Mr. Scott will begin his new labors Dec. 1.

He has been associated with various Bay State reformatory institutions since 1880, when he became Supervisor at the State Primary School, Monson. Later he went to Concord as head of the reformatory school, and in 1885 he was made Deputy Superintendent upon the resignation of the late Capt. J. G. B. Adams. Gov. Russell in 1891 appointed him Superintendent. Col. Scott has tendered his resignation to Gov. Bates of Massachusetts.

TWO BURNED AT A BONFIRE.

Five-Year-Old Child Is Dead, Rescuing Sister Seriously Injured.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Cecilia McNally, aged five years, was fatally and her sister Florence, fifteen years old, seriously burned this morning in front of their home at 6 Lake Avenue, West Park.

Cecilia was playing about a street bonfire which had been started in the street, when her clothing caught. Florence rushed to her aid, and in attempting to extinguish the flames was so badly burned on hands and arms that the flesh in some places dropped from her fingers.

WILL OF RICHARD LATHERS.

Oil Painting to Go to Chamber of Commerce—Leaves MS. of a Book.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The will of Richard Lathers, who died at his residence, 248 Central Park West, New York City, in September last, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court here to-day. The estate is valued at about $600,000, which with the exception of a few bequests to servants, is left to members of his family. He directs that an oil painting of himself, bequeathed to his wife during her lifetime, is at her death to go to the New York Chamber of Commerce.

A codicil instructs the executors to publish within three years after his death a book written by the testator, entitled "Notes of Sixty Years in South Carolina, New York, and Massachusetts."

MASS MEETING
For 1,000-Ton Barge Canal,
Cooper Union To-night.—Adv.

BECHTEL KILLS HIMSELF

Brother of Murdered Allentown Girl Commits Suicide in Cell.

POLICE SAY HE WAS GUILTY

Information Charging Murder Is Lodged Against the Entire Family of Bechtels.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 29.—Thomas Bechtel, who was held awaiting investigation of the murder of his sister, Mabel Bechtel, at their home a few days ago, committed suicide this evening in his cell in the Central Police Station. The police consider this act a practical acknowledgment of Bechtel's guilt.

Bechtel was in cell No. 2, on the right side of the corridor, and several relatives and friends were admitted to see him this afternoon. About 4 o'clock he called across the corridor to Alfred Eckstein, Miss Bechtel's lover, who is also held pending the Coroner's inquest:

"Hello, Al! Are you there?"

"Yes," answered Eckstein.

Bechtel responded: "I wish you were here with me now, that we might die together."

These were the last words heard from Bechtel. A short time later Eckstein called Bechtel and got no answer, but he thought he heard an unusual gurgle.

House Sergt. Frank G. Roth had been through the cells only a short time before. At 5:15 o'clock he entered the corridor and called both men. Getting no answer from Bechtel he looked into his cell and saw blood running over the floor. Bechtel had laid himself on the bench in his cell and cut his throat with a knife. He was dead when found. The knife lay near him on the floor.

Bechtel was a single man and thirty years of age. He was a laborer, doing odd jobs. He was a hard drinker, and when intoxicated was easily angered and prone to fight. He was of powerful physique and possessed great courage. During Mayor Schadt's administration, 1890 to 1902, Bechtel was an applicant for appointment to the police force, but failed to get the position. Later he was a substitute at various times for regular men who were sick or on vacation.

Intense excitement prevailed at Police Headquarters to-night. Dense crowds pressed against the windows and doors and filled the street for half a block each way.

The police deny that a newsboy carried the knife into Bechtel's cell, and also that relatives and friends had been in the cell with him. They cannot account for Thomas getting the knife.

The funeral of the murdered girl took place this afternoon, the services being held at her late home. It was the family's intention to have the services and interment private but when the undertaker took the remains from his morgue to the Bechtel residence this morning many neighbors' relatives, silk mill associates, and other friends called at the home, and a steady stream of people filed past the casket until the services began at 2 o'clock.

Gathered about the bier of the murdered girl was the aged mother, who is almost constantly in hysterics; the three daughters, and three of the four sons. Thomas had been refused permission to attend the funeral on the advice of the District Attorney. When he was told that he would not be permitted to leave his cell to take a parting farewell of his dead sister, he raved. His fury was intense.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph Specht, and interment was in the Bechtel family plot in West End Cemetery, where lie the bodies of the girl's brother Robert; her sister, Lizzie, who committed suicide in 1885, and her father, George Bechtel, who died in 1902. A large crowd surrounded the house during the services and another crowd was at the cemetery to witness the interment.

The suicide of Thomas Bechtel has been followed by the police officials' story of the murder of Miss Bechtel as gathered by them. It starts with Thursday, when Eckstein accompanied Miss Bechtel to Philadelphia. He left her there and returned home. Weisenberg met her in Philadelphia and accompanied her to Allentown, leaving there Sunday at 4 P. M., and reaching here four hours later. They went to a certain place together, where they remained until midnight.

Thomas Bechtel heard of this, and, being strenuously opposed to Weisenberg, he upbraided her in her room upon her return home. The police say he struck her a powerful blow on the chest, causing her to fall heavily against a bureau, dead. Members of the family held a council and decided upon the story made public on Tuesday, and upon the disposition of the body and clothing as found. Charles Bechtel's sister's hatchet, it is claimed, was used in striking a blow on the head of the dead girl to give semblance of the assault.

This happened immediately after midnight. The body, it is claimed, was concealed in the home until Monday night, when it was placed in the areaway, where it was found Tuesday morning. Eckstein knew nothing of the murder, the police say.

The inquest on Mabel Bechtel's death began in the Mayor's courtroom at 8 o'clock this evening. The entire Bechtel family was present. At the opening of the inquest they did not know of Tom's suicide.

Eckstein's brother, George, who is a bartender in West Philadelphia, arrived today and engaged ex-State Senator Harry G. Stiles as associate counsel with ex-District Attorney C. A. Groman for his brother. Congressman Kline appeared at the inquest as attorney for Weisenberg. The questioning of witnesses was done by District Attorney E. J. Lichtenwalner.

Information charging murder has been lodged against the entire Bechtel family, and constables were at the Mayor's office ready to serve the warrants. Because of this fact, the Hon. James L. Schaadt, attorney for the Bechtels, refused to permit any of his clients to testify.

After a brief conference between Coroner Schierer and District Attorney Lichtenwalner, the hearing was continued until tomorrow at 2 P. M. Eckstein was committed to prison as a witness in default of $500 bail.

John and Charles Bechtel were also committed to jail in default of $500 bail each to appear as witnesses at the inquest tomorrow afternoon. Before they left they were ushered into the prison cell and shown the corpse of their brother, which was then removed to a morgue. Mrs. Bechtel and daughters were allowed to go without bail.

Henry K. McHarg III with Typhoid.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—Henry K. McHarg, the New York broker, is seriously ill at his home on Strawberry Hill of typhoid fever. To-night it was said at his home that he was holding his own, and that the doctors looked for recovery. Just how Mr. McHarg contracted the disease is unknown. His is one of a number of cases of typhoid fever here, one of which has resulted fatally. Physicians are advising people to boil all water and milk intended to be drunk.

The British Embassy at Washington.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In an editorial article this morning The Morning Post urges the Government to increase the salary of the British Ambassador at Washington and place the Embassy there upon the same scale as other first-class Embassies.

MASS MEETING
For 1,000-Ton Barge Canal,
Cooper Union To-night.—Adv.

ALASKA MINING DECISION.

Land Commissioner Says Samuel Lichtenstadter of This City Is Entitled to Rich Copper Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 29.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the patent to the rich Mount Andrew mines on Prince of Wales Island, South Alaska, must issue to Samuel Lichtenstadter, a mining man of New York. The decision is important because the property involved is declared by experts to be one of the greatest copper deposits in the world.

The decision ends litigation of long standing. Lichtenstadter has been in possession of the property for several years, since his purchase of the claims from the original locators. Two Alaska miners sought to prevent Lichtenstadter from obtaining the patent, alleging that he was obtaining it for the late H. Herbert Andrew of Sheffield, England, formerly his partner in various mining enterprises throughout the world, and in whose honor he named Mount Andrew.

The Commissioner of the Land Office holds that the patent was not sought for a foreigner, but for Lichtenstadter himself.

Mr. Andrew died in New York on Oct. 18.

PITTSBURG MAN POISONED.

Coroner's Jury Finds Verdict on Death of Recorder Brown.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the death of City Recorder Joseph Owen Brown was reached at 6:45 this evening after fourteen sittings and is as follows:

"We, the jury, find that Joseph Owen Brown, aged fifty-seven years, two months, and seven days, married, and by occupation City Recorder, and residing at 303 McKee Place, Pittsburg, Penn., came to his death suddenly at above residence on Sunday, March 15, 1903, about 4:05 o'clock P. M., from poison, said poison having been administered by some unknown person or persons, and from the evidence and post-mortem examinations made and also the chemical analysis made of his vital organs we find his death was due to above cause."

The death of Recorder Brown occurred a few days after his resignation as City Recorder at the close of a year's bitter factional fighting in local politics.

There were vague rumors of suicide at the time, but the death was generally attributed to collapse from overwork and mental stress. The suicide rumors, however, reached the ear of J. R. P. Brown of Nebraska, a brother of the deceased, and he came here to investigate, and on April 25 had the body exhumed from its resting place in Bull Creek Cemetery, near Tarentum, Penn., the boyhood home of the Recorder, and a post-mortem examination held. At the post-mortem the vital organs were sent to Philadelphia for chemical analysis.

On June 29 the inquest proper was taken up, and it has continued at intervals ever since. For the past two months nothing has been done, owing to the illness of Col. T. C. Campbell of Louisville, who had been retained by the dead man's brother to look after his interests in the case.

Ex-Recorder Brown left an estate of considerable value, in which his wife, from whom he had been separated; several nephews, and some close friends were made beneficiaries by his will.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury leaves the case about where it has been all along, beyond officially determining that he did not commit suicide or die from natural causes. His brother proposes to remain here and investigate further.

FOLLOWED SON OFF ROOF.

Father Tried to Save the Boy and Fell Himself—Both Terribly Injured and Likely to Die.

In trying to save his seventeen-year-old son's life John Acton, a machinist of 118 John Street, Brooklyn, followed the youth in a fall from the roof of the four-story house in which they lived, and both of them were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital last night. The son, say the doctors, will die, and the father has but a slight chance of recovery.

A kite was the cause of the accident. John, Jr., went to the roof to fly it late in the afternoon. Some one told the machinist, who was in his shop on the ground floor, and he went up to see what the boy was doing. The latter, mindful of past warnings not to play on the roof, hid behind a chimney; but just then the kite escaped his grasp. After it he rushed to the edge, and the father saw him lose his balance a moment later and fall headlong into the courtyard below. Darting forward, the machinist made a vain effort to catch the boy's clothing, but instead he also fell over.

Although he suffered fractures of both legs and serious internal injuries, the elder Acton managed to crawl to his son's side, and there the neighbors found them, the father holding the boy in his arms. Young Acton had both legs broken and his skull fractured. When the ambulance came the father insisted on holding the boy all the way to the hospital, and in the ward the surgeons had great difficulty in separating them.

SIBERIAN MINERAL WEALTH.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Oct. 29.—Twenty-one prospectors just returned from Siberia say that Siberian wilds along the Bering Sea are rich in gold, coal, and other minerals. Gold is found in quarts form as well as placer. Good colors were found in every creek prospected. Rich quartz deposits were located, though exploitation has only begun. Graphite ledge, 150 feet wide and traceable for miles was found.

The prospectors will return to Siberia next Spring, being under contract to continue exploration work for the Northeastern Siberian Company, owned by Chicago men, including Ferdinand Peck, and Russian officials at St. Petersburg. Some of the prospectors represent the Guggenheim Exploration Company of New York, also holding Siberian concessions.

R. S. Bowen, one of the prospectors, believes rich placer districts rivaling those of Nome and Klondike will be opened another year. Concession districts are so vast that great fortunes are assured Chicago and New York men and Russians who hold concessions.

Burglar Proof Pay Car.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Burglar-proof pay cars are an innovation in railway equipment to be introduced by the Pennsylvania system. The company is now building at the Columbus shops a new style car for the use of the paymaster, to be as nearly burglar proof as it is possible to make it, and if the car proves successful it will be used as the standard style on the system. The new car will be used on the Panhandle with this month's pay.

Illuminating St. Lawrence River.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—For the first time the ship channel between Montreal and Sorel was illuminated by electricity tonight, making it as navigable as during the day. In the past ships have been compelled to lay to in the river during the night. Early next season the river will be lighted as far as Quebec.

CORNELL-PRINCETON FOOTBALL GAME.

Pennsylvania Railroad will run special train leaving West 23d Street 12:25 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street 12:30 P. M., Jersey City 12:42 P. M., Saturday, October 31st. Returning leave Princeton at close of game.—Adv.

STEP UP TO THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE

So Delany, McClellan's Manager, Tells Corporations.

A Circular Letter Issued Suggesting "Liberal" Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances.

Tammany has made a "call" for funds from corporations and from persons doing business whose work is subject to official supervision. Coupled with this is what is construed as an intimation that, in case of McClellan's election an opportunity will be afforded for a "liberal" enforcement of the laws and ordinances of the city.

A circular letter bearing this meaning was issued on Tuesday from Col. McClellan's headquarters, signed by Mr. Delany, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate's campaign manager. It seems to have been sent in many directions. The first one to come to public notice was received by the Metropolitan Realty Company of 5 Beekman Street. Subsequently another turned up addressed to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Others, it is understood, have gone to other and similar corporations and individuals.

The letter in question is herewith given:

Headquarters
George B. McClellan,
Oct. 27, 1903.

Dear Sir: You are no doubt aware of the fact that the present administration, in the enforcement of the laws and ordinances of the city, which were designed to serve the public good, has used its power as a means of oppression by the arbitrary exercise of unjust and extreme methods.

It seems to me that the illiberality of the Fusion administration during the past two years in so many respects must have convinced you as well as other citizens that its representatives are not worthy of continuance in charge of the city's affairs, and that its policy is opposed to the city's best interests.

If you feel that for these or other reasons they should be repudiated at the polls on election day, I respectfully call your attention to the letters of acceptance of the Hon. George B. McClellan, Democratic candidate for Mayor, and of his colleagues on the Democratic ticket, where you will find the principles of the party set forth.

Any suggestion as to the way in which the campaign might be best conducted in your locality would be welcome to me, and I would be glad to have you call at these headquarters any day if it should be convenient for you to do so. Respectfully,

JOHN J. DELANY, Chairman.

"Is that a threat to the builders to get in line or suffer punishment in the event of the election of Col. McClellan?" was asked by a reporter. "And does it mean lax treatment of offenders against the violators of the tenement house law?"

"Such questions, insinuating threats, and a promise of lax enforcement of the law could not have been conceived by any one who is fit to associate with decent society," replied Mr. Delany.

Mr. Delany then said that the letter was a circular sent out by him not with his written signature, but with a stamped one. It had been distributed through an agency, and there was no idea that it was intended for builders alone. It was a regular campaign document, such as was being sent out by both parties.

"What knowledge has Col. McClellan of this letter?" was asked.

"None, it is mine. I sent it out and, as I say, through an agency circulating campaign literature."

Inquiry among some of the realty and construction companies of the city as to whether such a letter had been received by them met with evasive answers, the rule being that the person who would know about correspondence was away or had gone home early.

MRS. ALBERT I. SIRE DEAD.

Coroner Reports Carbolic Acid Poisoning by Mistake, but That the Family Denies.

Mrs. Beatrice A. Sire, wife of Albert I. Sire of 22 West Fifty-ninth Street, a lawyer and a member of the well-known theatrical family of that name, died suddenly yesterday at her home. The Coroner's office was notified and Coroner Jackson reported the case as one of carbolic acid poisoning, the acid having been taken in mistake for medicine.

That, however, was denied by the family. Clarence Sire said that Mrs. Side had died from heart disease, and that her husband was at her bedside when she expired. She had been ill for eight or nine months.

Clarence Sire said that Mrs. Sire had been married about ten years, and that she was thirty-three years old. She was a Miss Beatrice A. Cook of San Francisco, and the daughter of a wealthy importer of that city.

BIG FIRE IN BLUEFIELDS.

$350,000 Damage Done—Many Stores Burned—Majority of the Sufferers American Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—A cablegram was received here to-day announcing another big fire in Bluefields, Nicaragua, entailing a loss of $350,000, the majority of the sufferers being American merchants who also have offices in this city. This is the third time in three years that Bluefields has been visited by a disastrous fire. Twice the northwest part of the town was burned, a number of large business houses belonging to Americans and Chinese being consumed.

To-day's conflagration started in the Moravian church near the centre of the town, and was driven southeast by a heavy wind, which carried the flames over the main business district. The fire confined itself to Main Street, which extends along the bay. Adjoining the church, where the fire originated, are a number of small frame buildings. They were ignited, and then the big wooden store kept by Chow-Wing-Sing, a millionaire Chinaman, which was filled with a costly stock of silks and general merchandise, followed.

Not far away was the general merchandise establishment of David Ingram, a Bluefields native, but a British subject. The store with its contents, valued at $10,000, was burned. The store of John Q. Allen, an American, formerly of Belton, Texas, was also totally destroyed, with a loss of $60,000 in stock alone. A short distance up the street, adjoining several places occupied by Chinese and Nicaraguans, was the store of the firm of Brown & Harris, composed of Henry Brown of Texas and Beverly Harris of New Orleans. Their loss aggregates $50,000. Next to this house was the handsome two-story office building of the Bluefields Steamship Company of New Orleans. The building and office fixtures were valued at $60,000. J. A. Petersen's store was burned, with a loss of $35,000. Mr. Petersen is the Norwegian Consul at Bluefields.

The heaviest loser was the New Orleans and Central American Trading Company, composed exclusively of New Orleans investors. This firm occupied a three-story building, the costliest in Bluefields, and the damage amounted to $100,000. A large warehouse belonging to the same company was also consumed, with all its imported contents. When the Petersen store was destroyed the fire burned itself out as there was an open space next to it.

The majority of the firms carried sufficient insurance in foreign companies to protect their losses. Owing to the inefficient fighting apparatus at Bluefields, the fire never was under control.

BOMBARDS PUERTO PLATA.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Oct. 29.—The Dominican Government cruiser Independencia to-day attacked Puerto Plata, the port on the north coast of the island, which is in the hands of the insurgents.

SNUBBED A CABINET OFFICER.

"King" Brown and Other New Orleans Cotton Operators Turned Their Backs on Secretary Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—W. P. Brown, the noted cotton king, who successfully managed the recent corner in spot cotton, snubbed Secretary of Agriculture James L. Wilson of Iowa by refusing to meet that dignitary while Mr. Wilson was paying a formal visit to the New Orleans Exchange Wednesday morning, after he had delivered his address before the Lewis Convention.

The facts in the case developed to-day, despite the earnest effort of the Exchange officials and prominent cotton men to keep the incident quiet, but the fact remains unquestioned that Mr. Brown, offended by the criticism made by the Secretary a few weeks ago on the spot campaign, together with a number of successful operators interested in the deal, refused the entreaties of the members of the Board of Trade to greet Mr. Wilson.

Secretary Wilson, at the instance of President Brittain of the Cotton Exchange, accepted an invitation to appear on the floor of that institution while Mr. Brown and his assistants were sending the price of January spots soaring.

As the Cabinet officer entered the exchange Brown was the first to see him, but, although he knows him well, he remained close around the ring while the visitor was being shown around the exchange by more friendly members.

Several operators, who made money on the Brown campaign, and who know Mr. Wilson personally, showed the same indifference, and as Mr. Wilson closed around the ring, they, too, turned their backs on him, and with Mr. Brown, declined a tender to shake the Iowan's hand.

CORSET STEEL IN HER HEART.

Strange Discovery Made in Autopsy on a Niagara Falls Woman Who Died Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Physicians of Niagara Falls are mystified by a remarkable discovery made during an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Mary E. Halliday, who died suddenly.

She was seized with a strange attack, and a doctor relieved her by administering stimulants. When the doctor had departed she grew worse and soon died.

Coroner Slocum directed that an autopsy be performed. Two pieces of corset steel were found in her heart, their total length being eight and three-quarter inches. Where they rubbed together the ends were worn to a razor edge by the movement of her body.

There is no information as to how or when the steel entered her body. None of Mrs. Halliday's relatives ever heard her complain of an accident of that kind.

The doctors say it may have been swallowed and worked its way from the intestines to the heart, or might have penetrated the skin and worked around until found.

She was forty-two years old and the mother of six children. She suffered greatly and at times was confined to her bed, but rheumatism was her supposed ailment.

HALF HER STOMACH REMOVED.

Operation Performed in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, on Mrs. William C. Kimball.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 29.—An operation for sarcoma, or a cancerous growth of the stomach, was performed in this city today on Mrs. William C. Kimball, well known in society, by Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, visiting surgeon in the Flower Hospital of New York City. He was assisted in St. Mary's Hospital of this city by the local staff and a corps of eight doctors from New York hospitals. About half the stomach was removed. As he finished the operation Dr. Helmuth turned to the other doctors and said:

"Gentlemen, I wish to take this foreign growth back to New York with me, as the physicians there would not believe that I have performed this operation."

Mrs. Kimball is being fed on pepsin at intervals of three hours, and her condition is regarded as most favorable.

ALASKA RAILROAD BUILDING.

Council City and Solomon Line Is Rapidly Being Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Oct. 29.—The Council City and Solomon Railroad Company of New York will next year push railroad building on Seward Peninsula, Alaska, with the object of completing 500 miles of track at the earliest possible date. During last Summer the road was graded from Solomon to Council City, nearly fifty miles, and ten miles of track were laid.

Proposed extensions will tap Ophir Creek, Koksuktapaga, Cripple Creek, and Nome regions, with branches running up Fish River, Nome River, and numerous other streams. Materials for building fifty miles more of track are on the ground at Solomon; together with equipment to keep four trains running daily over the road now graded.

J. Warren Dickson of New York, Vice President and General Manager of the road, says it will be opened next Spring a month before the first steamers reach Nome.

A snow plow will be landed next season, and thereafter it is intended to keep the system open the entire year. Work done this Summer includes construction of a first-class machine shop, roundhouse, and general office building. The company worked 650 men, and built trestles, besides a rock-ballasted roadbed over the Tundra.

The road taps a district where transportation charges run 35 to 45 cents per pound. It did a heavy business this Summer. Manager Dickson says it can make good profit by transporting supplies at a cent and a half per pound.

FOOD DEAR IN DAWSON.

Potatoes Fifteen Cents a Pound and Mutton Seventy-five Cents.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Dawson says: "As a result of the failure of large quantities of goods to reach Dawson, high prices are ruling and living promises to be very dear during the Winter.

"Perishables are very high in price already. Potatoes are selling in Dawson this morning at 15 cents per pound. Mutton sells for 75 cents per pound, and will go well over a dollar before the season is out.

"The river is in bad condition. Several of the Northern Commercial Company's steamers cannot get up the river at all this year on account of the low water."

Buffalo and Chicago
daily, without extra fare. Black Diamond Express. Lehigh Valley R. R. 385 and 1234 Broadway.—Adv.

LITTLETON ASSAILS TAMMANY'S COURSE

Crowds Fill Academy of Music and Near-by Streets.

McLAUGHLIN AT THE MEETING

Democratic Candidate for Brooklyn Borough Presidency Denounces Tammany Attack on Local Autonomy on Grounds of Morality.

Denied a hearing at meetings arranged under the auspices of the organization which nominated him, repudiated by the standard bearer of his party, Col. McClellan, who refused to speak from the same platform with him because he stood with the man who had been the leader of the Brooklyn organization for forty years in his opposition to the action of the Democratic City Convention in placing upon the Democratic city ticket two men who had been a part of the Fusion administration, and who had accepted renomination from the Fusionists, decried by the men whose spokesman he was at the city convention because he refused to give his sanction to a programme which he believed meant the destruction of the autonomy of the Brooklyn organization, Martin W. Littleton, Democratic candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn, had an opportunity last night to plead his cause to the constituency whose suffrages he is seeking, and the crowd which turned out to hear him in the Academy of Music was the largest which has assembled at any political meeting in Brooklyn during the present campaign.

As early as 7 o'clock crowds from all directions began to pour into Montague Street. By 7:30 the hall was densely packed, the number of people in the building being estimated at 4,000. But the flow of people into Montague Street showed no sign of abatement. Twenty minutes before the time set for the calling of the meeting to order the doors of the hall were closed and squads of police were stationed at every entrance to keep back the surging mass in the street which struggled to get into the building. The crowd grew and grew until Montague Street was choked with humanity. Then the Municipal Square began to fill, and at 8 o'clock, the time set for the commencement of the meeting, it was estimated by the police that the crowd which could not gain entrance to the hall numbered from 1,000 to 3,000 on a conservative estimate.

The boxes in the Academy were filled, and included many ladies, and every available space on the big stage was also occupied by persons whose faces are more or less familiar to those who are with prominent personages in Brooklyn. Elias A. Coler, who presided at the first meeting held in the Academy for McClellan, occupied a front seat on the stage, and others on the stage and in the boxes were Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith, Controller Edgerton L. Bicker, both Republicans; Justice Josiah T. Marean, Democrat; James McKeen, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice; Col. Willis L. Ogden, President of the Civil Service Commission; Frank Harvey Field, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee; Dick R. Ransom, President of the Hide and Leather Bank and a prominent Fusionist; Henry Hentz, who was among those mentioned for the Fusion nomination for Controller when it had been decided by the Fusion Conference that Edward M. Grout must get off the ticket; George F. Elliott, Alden S. Swan, Thomas E. Pearsall, Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy, and John L. Shea.

McLAUGHLIN AND SHEPARD.

Hugh McLaughlin and his family occupied the box on the right of the stage, and beside him sat Edward M. Shepard, two years ago the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

When Mr. Littleton came on the stage shortly after 8 o'clock, accompanied by Richard W. Bainbridge, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Committee, and John L. Shea, he got a great ovation. The audience rose to its feet and cheered wildly for a minute or more.

Neither Mr. McLaughlin nor Mr. Shepard was cheered on their entrance, because they sat back in the box where they could be observed by only a few in the audience. The fact that Mr. McLaughlin was unnoticed on his entrance heightened the effect which Mr. Littleton was able to produce during the course of his address when he paid an eloquent tribute to the veteran leader and dramatically pointed him out to the crowd, causing a scene of indescribable enthusiasm.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. Bainbridge said while the traditions of party called for loyalty in State and National campaigns, there was a limit to party regularity. Party regularity, he said, must stop at the home. It was because Mr. Littleton had refused to subscribe to the doctrine that party regularity had no limitations, he said, that Mr. Littleton found himself in the anomalous position of being a Democratic candidate who was without the active support of the organization which had placed him before the people. In introducing Mr. Littleton Mr. Bainbridge referred to him as a man "who has God's sunshine in his face."

MR. LITTLETON SPEAKS.

Mr. Littleton faced his audience for fully a minute before he was able to proceed, such was the enthusiasm of the greeting which was accorded to him. When he was able to be heard he said:

"If in the past few days there have been moments when I felt almost alone, they are happily forgotten in the midst of such an assuring demonstration as this. I am deeply obliged to you ladies and to you my fellow-

McLaughlin as leader and to his own virtual repudiation by the organization, because he stood loyal to Mr. McLaughlin and to the things for which he asserted Mr. McLaughlin was standing in opposition to the purposes of the Tammany organization. There was nothing new in his exposition; all the facts which he set forth the public had been made familiar with through the press.

When he spoke of the limits to which party regularity ought to go he said: "There is no tenet of regularity which compels a self-respecting Democrat to fall on his sword at the demand of an accidental leader." This declaration called forth great applause.

AS TO GROUT AND FORNES.

In relating the part he played as spokesman of the Willoughby Street organization in objecting to the nomination of Grout and Fornes by the City Convention, Mr. Littleton said:

"It was said that I exceeded my authority. If that distinguished and astute leader who is now the head of the Brooklyn organization thought that, why did he not get up then and there and say so? And if he didn't have the nerve to do it then, why did he not make a declaration to that effect in the convention, in which I was nominated?

"The convention nominated Col. McClellan——"

A Voice: "Why didn't they nominate Bowie?" [Laughter.]

"Col. McClellan," continued Mr. Littleton, "has refused to appear on the same platform with me because, it was said, it would be embarrassing for him to speak where I spoke.

"They said that the only thing left for me to do in the situation which had arisen was to come in by the back door." A voice: "Well, why didn't you go in the back door."

"Because all my life, my friend," responded Mr. Littleton, "I have been accustomed to entering by the front door." [Loud applause.]

The man who had made the interruption attempted to say something further in reply to Mr. Littleton, and there were cries of "Throw him out! Throw him out!" and a movement toward him.

"No, no, gentlemen," said Mr. Littleton, "I beg of you to interfere with nobody. You mustn't take anything I said as being in bad humor, I am in excellent humor. All that I ask is that every one of you here, Republicans and Democrats, give me a patient hearing, for, remember, I can't go anywhere I wish and speak during this campaign. And after you have heard my statement of the circumstances which have forced me into the position which I occupy I will leave you to form your own conclusions as to whether I was right or not in my course of action and in maintaining the stand which I now maintain and which I intend to maintain until the last shot is fired.

"Now let me tell you why we of the Brooklyn organization opposed the nomination of Messrs. Grout and Fornes. We opposed them in the first place because we believed that no legerdemain of leadership could translate an open enemy into an earnest friend. [Loud applause.]

"We opposed them in the second place because we believed that no minority in a vernment or in politics is required to aid its own annihilation. We knew that their nomination was but the beginning of a crusade to crush the independence of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn.

Mr. Littleton then related the circumstances of his own nomination by the County Convention for Borough President, and told of the resolutions which were adopted commending the stand taken by the Brooklyn delegation in the City Convention in opposing the nomination of Messrs. Grout and Fornes.

"Now, the only trouble with me," he continued, "appears to be that I won't shift. It never occurred to me when I went into politics that there was a species of athletics in the game for which I was not fitted.

"But do you want to know what is the real reason why I am being ostracized from Democratic meetings held under the auspices of the organization? It is that I am opposed to Tammany domination in Brooklyn. [Loud cheers.]

"And yet the astute politician who has seized the reins of leadership in Brooklyn declares that he himself is opposed to the extension of the sway of Tammany over Brooklyn. Well, if he is, why doesn't he take a stand to help him in his opposition, or was good enough to make the fight against Tammany's purposes in the City Convention, and without egotism I think I might be of some service to him in his crusade. One thing I will promise him, that if he will accept my services to help him keep Tammany out of Brooklyn I will not desert him as quickly as he deserted me.

"But they won't want me to speak at Democratic meetings, they say, because I am opposed to Grout and Fornes. Well, I am." [Great cheering.]

A Voice: "Have respect for the dead." [Loud laughter.]

Another Voice: "Grout will be a pretty live one on election day; don't make any mistake about that."

A call for three cheers for McClellan brought forth hisses and applause, about evenly divided.

Then some one in the top gallery shouted: "They're all Republicans here."

GROUT AND HIS PLATFORM.

When Mr. Littleton could proceed, he said: "How do these exceedingly consistent men satisfy their sense of propriety by allowing Mr. Grout to appear everywhere and dispute the platform upon which he was nominated? Mr. Grout says that he reduced the tax rate to 1.41, whereas the Democratic platform upon which he is nominated and is running says, 'That the claim that their tax rate of 1.41 for this year represents a sweeping reduction in the taxes that the people will have to pay is another piece of false pretense. This rate was reached by a series of juggling tricks with the finances of the city.' That is what the Democratic city platform says of Mr. Grout's reduction of the tax rate, and yet Mr. Grout is running upon that identical platform.

"Mr. Grout further says that he is responsible for the sinking fund scheme, and points to it as one of the achievements of his administration, and yet the city platform upon which he is running says that further development of this scheme to make an apparently low tax rate for this campaign year is found in the attack made upon the sinking fund. In utter defiance of any principle of law or morals a raid has been made upon these savings of the city, pledged as they are to the reduction of the bonds of the city.

"Thus the achievements of the administration of Mr. Grout, the justice or injustice of whose claim I shall not discuss, are denounced in the very platform upon which he is running as being criminal, in false pretense, indefensible in law and morals, and a system of jugglery with the finances of the city. And yet every door in every Democratic meeting is swung wide open and Mr. Grout is invited in to denounce the very platform upon which he is running, while the platform continues to denounce and condemn him and his achievements.

"If it be consistent to allow him thus to repudiate the platform upon which he is running it ought at least to be tolerable for me to stand on the platform on which I am running.

"But they won't have me. Why? Because I won't surrender my conviction that Tammany Hall has set its heart on the conquest of Brooklyn. [Prolonged cheers.]

"And why am I opposed to Tammany Hall extending its sway over Brooklyn. There is no use of mincing words. It is because I appreciate what all of you know that, while Tammany Hall flourishes in Manhattan, it perishes everywhere else in the country."

OVATION TO M'LAUGHLIN.

"And because I have held to this view all that I can see behind me is a little cloud of dust in the distance denoting the desertion and retreat of those who had pledged me that they would follow me to the end. Did I say all had deserted me? No, there is one patient, sainted, brave old man."

Mr. Littleton pointed dramatically at the box in which Mr. McLaughlin was seated. He said no further. The audience was lifted off its feet, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Mr. Shepard, who sat beside Mr. McLaughlin, was observed to whisper to him, and Mr. McLaughlin stood up and came to the front of the box. As he bowed to the audience a perfect storm of applause shook the building. Mr. McLaughlin bowed again and again, and then retired beyond view. Three times he was compelled to get up and bow his acknowledgments. The demonstration lasted for fully five minutes.

When quiet finally had been restored Mr. Littleton proceeded. He said:

"But if all of the army of Democrats should weaken, if all the hosts whom we still esteem and love, and who in God's appointed time shall come back to us, shall for the moment waver, there is one brave old man in whose youth was wrought amid that gallery of princely politicians who lived in the golden age of politics, who was a dauntless Democrat in the days of the dashing Douglas, who was a tried and trusty leader in the days of the thrilling and triumphant Tilden, who bore his party's banner in the days of the sagacious Seymour—a Democrat who for half a century, rich with the traditions of his service and golden with the goodness of his heart, who stands at the threshold of his loved and loving city like a sentinel on the watch tower of a Democratic whose home has always been to the weary feet of the poor and the needy a royal welcome, whose heart has poured its generous bounty into the lowly abodes of want, and whose hand has lifted up the broken and defeated friends and fellow-citizens; a Democrat who for fifty years has weathered all the storms of battle, bearing nothing so noble as the wounds received in honorable warfare, and who to-day, standing almost alone, bearing the weight of threescore years of valiant service, still stands alone the noblest Roman of them all." [Great applause.]

McLAUGHLIN ON MURPHY.

Mr. Littleton was the only speaker, and when he had concluded the crowd began to disperse. As Mr. McLaughlin came out of the hall he was recognized by the big crowd still assembled in front of the building, and there were loud cheers for him and shouts for a speech. Mr. McLaughlin declined to say anything, but the crowd was insistent, and he finally said:

"Fellow Citizens: 'I can't talk to you to-night. What I have to say I will say through the press to-morrow. I thank you for your kindness."

Mr. McLaughlin then went to his home. When seen there he expressed himself as well pleased with the big demonstration.

"It shows," he said, "that the people of Brooklyn resent the high-handed methods of Murphy. He is a grafter and the representative of the red lights. And he has a representative of the red lights in Brooklyn carrying on his fight. It is unnecessary for me to mention his name."

BIG WATER FRAUDS CHARGED.

Water Register Makes Disclosures Concerning Tammany's Conduct of the Department.

The City Vigilance League, made famous by Dr. Parkhurst, held a big mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, and a number of the men whose names have been closely associated with the morality issues of the last two Mayoralty campaigns addressed an enthusiastic audience, one-third of whom were women.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss, introduced by Chairman Samuel W. Bowne, said that the election campaign of Croker and Shepard was bad enough, but the campaign this year is meaner still. Croker surrounded himself with something like dignity, and had learned how, to a certain extent, to cover up the stench of the tiger's cage. "Now," he said, "we have a vice King, 'Charley' Murphy, whose district as a centre of plug uglyism and election fraud stands as the banner district in the Tammany ranks."

"Think of Charley Murphy, Tim Sullivan, and Pat McCarren as a triumvirate to pass upon elementary education!" said Job E. Hedges, who followed, amid laughter." "What would they do with questions of addition, multiplication, subtraction, or division? Nothing. They never divide. [Laughter.] And then Tammany Hall wants national issues. Imagine a Tammany orator discussing the gold and silver standard when all he is thinking about is how much there is in it. [Laughter.] or taking up the subject of expansion and the annexation of the Philippines when all he is thinking about is the annexation of Brooklyn. [Laughter and cheers.] or on protection, when they are thinking of protection only as defined by the Penal Code. Their idea of free trade is the selling of virtue for a price."

A. R. Kelly, the present Water Register of the city, said that William A. Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply under the Tammany administration, had prevented $10,000,000 from going into the city treasury during his term of office, and he denounced Timothy D. Sullivan as a "perjurer, thief, and scoundrel."

The speaker said that when he came into office he found 150 prominent buildings that had never been supplied with water meters. Sullivan's Tammany Hall had put the water meters connected with the fire pipes so that unless the building caught fire no water would be registered.

"I cut off the supply," he continued, 'and they will have to pay thousands of dollars back rental. I found, too, that Sullivan's gentleman's baseball grounds had never paid for water, and I cut that off. I have placed evidence in the hands of the Citizens' Union that will send a number of rascals to Sing Sing. It would have been presented to the District Attorney before this except that the Citizens' Union managers thought it might look like a campaign move."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer spoke of Bourke Cockran as "a temperament in process of eruption who had spent his life in trying to make the worse cause appear the better."

Henry George arrived at the hall late and made a short address.

TO ENFORCE BUILDING LAW.

Mayor Low Says This Will Be Done Without Fear or Favor—Speaks at the Old Homestead.

Mayor Low paid a flying visit last night to a Fusion mass meeting held in the Old Homestead, at Third Avenue and Ninetieth Street, under the auspices of the Thirtieth Assembly District Republican organization, to tell the citizens of the upper east side what they may expect if Tammany Hall is placed in power at the coming election. The hall was filled to overflowing. William R. Spooner presided.

Alderman Matthews, who was the first speaker to be introduced, said that he came from the district presided over by "that little peanut, Abe Gruber," and that, having served for two years on the Board of Aldermen under Tammany and for two years under Fusion, he felt that he was able to compare intelligently the work of the present administration with that of the one which preceded it. He went on to illustrate with the use of figures the economies which had been effected under Mayor Low's administration.

Mayor Low, who spoke next, said in part:

"Let me show you the sort of thing that is at issue here in New York. I suppose that the Building Department will continue to be administered whichever party is successful, but if it is administered as Tammany has administered it in the past the payment of money will purchase the privilege of not complying with the law. The city is full of instances where laws and ordinances have not been complied with because the law hasn't been fully enforced.

"I should think I may say to you without hesitation that if Mr. Sulzberger is elected President of the Borough of Manhattan the building law will be enforced without respect of persons and without fear or favor. The owner is not the only one concerned in the matter of enforcing the building law. It is the people who live in the buildings that are the most concerned. Mr. Sulzberger as President of this borough will have charge not only of the building law but of the paving of streets, the building of sewers, and all that, so that his work will be of the utmost importance to the community."

William Walter Chanler, whose speech followed that of the Mayor, said that he was often asked how it was that he, a Democrat, could vote for a Republican and still claim to be a Democrat. "I have a uniform answer to that question," said Mr. Chanler, "and it is this: 'My friend, go and ask Edward M. Grout how that can be done, and if Mr. Grout has any delicacy in telling you how a Democrat can vote for Mr. Low and still be a Democrat, go over and ask Mr. Cockran.' Mr. Chanler continued:

"If Tammany Hall is Democratic, hers is a false Democracy. Jefferson said true Democracy was that which conferred the greatest good on the greatest number. What does Murphy say? 'The greatest graft for the fewest number.' There's the difference between the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson and that of Charlie Murphy.

A. O. Sherman spoke briefly on the issues of the campaign, and he was followed by Job Hedges, who in the course of his remarks said:

"Imagine Charlie Murphy and Tim Sullivan and Pat McCarren constituting a committee on higher education! Of course, the people in Tammany Hall can add. If they couldn't they would be out of office. Of course they can subtract, and they can multiply; but there's one thing they never do—divide."

Following Mr. Hedges, Cyrus L. Sulzberger spoke briefly.

ELECTION FRAUDS CHARGED.

Twenty-nine men who registered the names of other men as voters have been summoned to appear in the Jersey City police courts to-day to explain how they came to register names of men who, it is said, are not voters.

The summoning is the result of an investigation by constables sent out by Robert Davis, the Democratic leader. The constables reported that they had found ninety names illegally registered.

Among those summoned are City Treasurer W. F. Ely, who registered a man in the Eight District of the Ninth Ward, and Excise Commissioner McLaughlin, who registered four names in the First District of the Sixth Ward. It is charged that J. H. McComb registered twenty names in the First District of the Ninth Ward of persons who cannot be found.

MAYOR LOW CHEERED IN CARNEGIE HALL

Says Tammany Defeat Means Relief from Servitude.

Jerome and Sulzberger Arouse Enthusiasm — Other Fusion Candidates Speak.

Carnegie Hall was well filled last night on the occasion of the Fusion mass meeting held under the auspices of the Plaza Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. There were few vacant seats except in the boxes. The upper galleries were packed.

Senator Elsberg, who presided, said:

"Thanks to a united press, pulpit, and womanhood, we will send on election day a message to the world that New York believes in good government, honesty, decency, and purity. I am here not to speak but to introduce. The Mayor is here."

The appearance of the Mayor was the signal for a storm of applause that lasted for several minutes. It was renewed again and again as he made predictions as to how Tammany would govern if given an opportunity. He said, in the main:

"As election day draws near I think it becomes more and more clear how momentous are the consequences of this election. When Republicans and Democrats contend in the Nation there is a difference of policy at issue. No good American doubts that whether a Republican or Democrat succeeds the affairs of the Nation will be conducted with dignity and propriety. It is not probable that if Tammany is elected it will cease the administration of the tenement law—but how? In its administration for many years but 5 per cent. of the new buildings complied with the law.

"It is not probable that the assessing of real estate will cease even if Tammany is elected. When we came in we found valuations varying from 5 per cent. to 120 per cent. for purposes of taxation.

"It is not probable that if the Tammany ticket is elected that it will cease punishing crime; but do you want a Tammany administration of crime where wealth and political influence give luxury to prisoners, the poor being sent to Blackwell's Island and Sing Sing?

"It is not probable that the Corporation Counsel's office will be left vacant if Tammany succeeds. The question is whether you want equal taxation, the greatest corporations paying their share with the smallest individual. It is not probable that the Health Department will be abandoned. Are complaints to be held up for money? Do you want the death rate to be kept at the highest possible point? The Fire Department will continue if Tammany is elected. The question is whether you want bribes paid for supplies to the department.

"It will also free contractors from the same sort of obligations. I noticed that Mr. McDonald did not, like other men, have contributed $2,500 to Tammany Hall because he was a Democrat and always did it. I suppose that Mr. McDonald as a Democrat has a right to do as he pleases, but I venture to think that his explanation was incomplete. I think he made the subscription not because he is a Democrat by conviction, but because he is a contractor by profession.

"If you could go around among the employes of the city, those in civil positions, those on the fire force, those on the police force—and see what was in their hearts, you would find that it is the fear of Tammany's return" [a voice, "That's a fact"] and the fear and terror of being proceeded against if they vote against Tammany that will keep them largely in line for the system that in their hearts I believe every man of them abhors.

"I heard to-day a most significant anecdote of a small tradesman in this city. A gentleman not living in New York happened to call upon him on business, and he asked him how he felt in regard to election. The reply was very suggestive, and if we were not so accustomed to it, I think it would be extremely startling. His reply was: 'I am shouting for Mr. McClellan, but I shall vote for Low.' [Applause.] Why should he shout one way and vote another, except for the terror of Tammany Hall that weighs upon the heart of so many citizens of humble position, who know from experience how Tammany can press upon them when in power? If you defeat Tammany twice in succession you will do more than anything else possible to lift the yoke off of that kind of people.

"I think I must give you the reason which this tradesman gave for his position. He said: 'I am shouting for McClellan, but I shall vote for Low; I have a daughter.

"So I think the defeat of Tammany means a relief from servitude—the word is hardly too strong—for the bodies of our citizens of foreign birth. They get their impression from what they see and feel and know in the City of New York, and many and many of them stand in with Tammany because they feel the strength of Tammany's arm against them when it is in power, but you will beat Tammany twice in succession you will free all of these people.

"And then you will free another body of our citizens. You will make the young men of New York as they grow to manhood and look forward to their careers in this city feel that something is better worth while than to ally themselves with Tammany Hall.

"And there is another question, and that is whether you want forbidden things to be done and allowed and protected if people will pay for them, or whether you want the law so enforced that they cannot be done. Now, I think you must see that such differences as I have indicated are not questions of party policy at all, and yet they are questions of the record. The last Tammany administration administered the city just as the last Tammany administration, I submit that the present administration has reversed that record at every point. What is it that makes the great corporations contribute money to the campaign expenses of Tammany Hall, except the feeling that Tammany is in a place much of the time that they have got to treat with it all the time, and they know how to treat with it to the best advantage?"

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, candidate for the Borough Presidency, met with an ovation. He announced that he was making the fifth in a series of seven speeches and would be necessarily brief in his remarks. Mr. Sulzberger said in part:

"If you elect me I will conduct my office as I do my dry goods business. I believe in 100 cents' value to the dollar, and no rake-off. I speak of myself in this way because I have never been a candidate before, and feel I should tell you who I am."

There were loud calls to the effect that Sulzberger was "all right," and he was cheered until he was out of sight.

Senator Elsberg asked for the patience of the audience, as he said that he had word that there was an automobile accident or perhaps a series of them which had delayed the other candidates in their coming. C. D. Alden made an address which he described as a talk on two kinds of politics, the Seth Low and the mighty low brands.

William Travers Jerome entered, and there were wild demonstrations of joy at his presence. These continued until the District Attorney sat down in despair of being heard. When there was comparative quiet interrupted with shouts from the gallery to "get at 'em," Mr. Jerome said:

"We are getting to the end of a campaign so puzzling that one is made to feel like the famous gentleman in the House of Representatives who asked his colleagues where he was at. I am free to confess that I was desperately afraid the finger be put on a rotten spot and that we would be put on the defensive; but I have not found a finger on a soiled spot in the administration because there is none. There is not one statement which an intelligent voter should be influenced by that has not been nailed as a lie. The word may seem strong in this silk-stocking district. We use it in the district I live in." [Cries: "We use it here!"]

After dwelling on the accomplishments of the Fusion administration Mr. Jerome devoted his attention to Mr. Cockran. As to Col. McClellan, he said:

"When a man with a very opportunity for education and one bred with a great name to honor associates with the gang McClellan does, he forfeits every right he has to be called a gentleman."

The other speakers were Frederic W. Hinrichs, Edward J. McGuire, and Ralph Trautmann.

BRONX FUSION RALLY.

The acuteness of local political conditions in the Borough of the Bronx was illustrated last evening when at a meeting at Zeltner's Hall, at the corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Mayor Low, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Edward J. McGuire, and Ralph Trautmann, the principal speakers of the evening, who received cordial greetings at the hands of a large audience, failed to evoke the delirium of enthusiasm which followed the appearance on the platform of Joseph I. Berry, Fusion candidate in opposition to Louis F. Haffen for the office of Borough President.

From all parts of the hall came a chorus of "Berry—Berry—bury Haffen," and any reference to this candidate by the other speakers entailed a delay in the proceedings of from one to two minutes, while the audience cheered itself hoarse.

James L. Wells, the candidate against Mr. Haffen two years ago, was the first speaker, and discussed borough issues almost exclusively after announcing in his introductory remarks that the Fusionists were not fighting the Democratic Party, but Tammany Hall, which had usurped the power of the Democratic Party in the City of New York. In concluding he said his respects to Edward M. Grout by proclaiming: "We do not want a Controller whose course as public affairs has only been paralleled by those of Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot."

Mr. McGuire, who followed, expressed his opinion of the same candidate by saying that the man who would vote for Mr. Grout would in so doing vote for the puppet candidate, put up by a puppet boss, who seeks to elect also a puppet Mayor. The speaker reaffirmed his allegiance to the Democratic Party, but asked for votes to extinguish the present rule of Tammany Hall.

"Kill this little faction that undertakes to manage the whole organization," he said. "Turn them out once for all, that men of honesty and decency may have an opportunity to cleanse the organization, so that we may not have to suffer from the dictation of any more agents or legatees of Richard Croker."

Mr. Trautmann, whose speech was extremely brief, followed along the same lines, characterising Leader Murphy, Congressman Sullivan, and State Senator McCarren as "the celestial clover leaf of Tammany Hall."

Hal Bell, candidate for Member of Assembly, contrasted the attitude of Hugh McLaughlin with that of Bourke Cockran, not greatly to the advantage of the latter.

"On my way to this hall," began Mr. Hinrichs, "I was greeted by a little girl, who called to me: 'Vote for Haffen, or you'll lose your job.' Now, I'm glad to say that my job doesn't depend on my vote in this election, and that principle that it is not right that any man's job should is the basic principle which underlies this Fusion movement. My father left Germany and brought his children to this country. Why did he do it? Were there no memories there which tried to hold him back? Could not his children have received an education there, have grown up in an atmosphere of education and culture? He knew that they could, but he knew also that only in America could they grow to the full development of manhood and have every right to live their full lives.

"But that is not the ideal of Tammany Hall, which believes in making possible the tyranny of one man, the kind of tyranny that free Germans and free Frenchmen and free Irishmen came to this country to escape. Tammany Hall is not democratic. That word implies a state of government under which the people rule, but under Tammany Hall the people do not rule."

After a short speech by Alderman Peck, Joseph I. Berry was introduced. He declared that if Democrats voted for Fusion tickets there would be no falling off in the party vote at the Presidential election, but if they voted to put Tammany Hall back in power, they would drive many Democrats in disgust to leave their party and to vote next year with the Republicans. The remainder of his speech was devoted to an attack on Borough President Haffen, whom he accused of malfeasance in office in that, according to the speaker, he had allowed two assistant engineers to be carried on the pay rolls, and to receive salaries for doing certain work, when their own reports showed them to have been at the time in an entirely different part of the borough "hunting for corner stakes."

Mayor Low, who was the last speaker, said that, after spending the preceding evening in addressing five meetings in Brooklyn he was convinced that that borough would come down to the bridge with a very big majority for Fusion. He hoped that the people of the Bronx would meet it with one just as big.

"When I was in Queens," he continued, "I heard that Borough President Cassidy had been telling how great a man he was and had been in getting appropriations from the Board of Estimate. I understand that a local paper in this borough claims that Mr. Haffen has been equally doughty. Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Haffen has one vote out of sixteen in that body. But it does not matter what he says concerning his influence, because influence and 'pull' do not count in this administration. This city government is not punishing people because they did not vote for it, as Tammany Hall punished Staten Island. We may think poorly of your judgment, as some of us may say to ourselves what I once heard an Irishwoman say to a passenger on a big steamship who belittled the lace which she sought to sell when she came aboard at Queenstown; 'The Lord have mercy on your taste, Sir,' but beyond that we do not go.

"As a matter of fact, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has done almost as well by this borough, with its Tammany President, as it has done by Brooklyn, which has not only a Fusion President, but a territory almost twice as large and almost five times the population."

ATTACKS BANNER PROTEST.

The Citizens' Union last night issued a statement denying the authenticity of the protest which was sent to Mayor Low objecting to a Fusion banner on Grand Street. The statement is as follows:

"It seems that the alleged objections to the Citizens' Union banner on Grand Street on the ground that it had "cadet" on it is another Tammany lie, as all of the signers of the petition either deny having signed it or are persons who live in Brooklyn or who cannot be found. One of the children for whom protection is asked proves to be Florrie Sullivan's secretary.

"A petition was sent to the Mayor on Monday, a copy of which was also forwarded to the Citizens' Union. It was signed by six alleged parents, who protested, in behalf of their children, against the use of the words 'cadets' and 'red lights' on a banner of the Citizens' Union in the Eighth Assembly District.

"It happens that this district includes what was known under Tammany as the 'Red Light' district. The fact that the petition was published in the daily press before it was in the hands of the Mayor raises, at the outset, a doubt as to the sincerity of the signers of the petition. An investigation, however, made by the Citizens' Union is somewhat illuminating as to Tammany campaign methods.

"One of the signers, Harry Blum, lives at 268 Grand Street, and keeps a cigar store. He has to-day sent the following letter to the Mayor:

In reference to the petition addressed to you and published in an evening newspaper of Oct. 27, 1903, I beg to notify you that I never signed any such petition, and in my opinion the sign displayed by the Citizens' Union in the Eighth Assembly District is perfectly in accord with my ideas.

The signature claimed to be mine and also published is either a forgery or a fictitious signature. Yours respectfully,

HARRY BLUM.

"Harry Baron and Max Baron have a store at 311 Broome Street, but they denied to a caller having signed the petition. To another caller they said 'perhaps they did.' They have families and reside at Borough Park, Brooklyn.

"G. Levino of 313 Broome Street lives in the same house with Mr. 'Florrie' Sullivan, the Tammany district leader, and is the father of Mr. Sullivan's secretary.

"Mr. W. C. Schepeker does not live in the district, but has a store there.

"Mr. Charles Wagner could not be found, nor is any such person known in the vicinity."

Mayor Low sent the petition to Borough President Cantor yesterday, who promptly sent it to George Livingston, his Commissioner of Public Works, with an order that the permit which allowed the erection of the banner be revoked.

FUSION WANTS WATCHERS.

The Citizens' Union yesterday issued an appeal to all members of the bar of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and such members of the bar of Westchester County as live within the boundaries of Greater New York.

It is asked that the members of the bar volunteer to act as watchers election day and to ask the service of their clerks and others for a similar purpose. It is declared that lawyers and persons employed in law offices are especially wanted. An illustrated lecture of instruction in the duties of the watcher is to be given to-night at Carnegie Hall.

The appeal of the Citizens' Union is gotten out by Seth Sprague Terry as Chairman of the Committee on Watchers, which is composed of William G. Choate, Edmund Wetmore, Wheeler H. Peckham, Paul Fuller, William Hornblower. Mr. Terry sent to the Women's Municipal League a request to issue a similar appeal for watchers.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

AGED DR. CUYLER'S STIRRING APPEAL

Minister Rouses Audience to Intensest Enthusiasm.

At Waverly Hall, Brooklyn, He Calls Upon Voters to Rally to the Fusion Cause and Repel Tammany.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler made a stirring campaign speech last night at Waverley Hall, Waverley and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn. Dr. Cuyler is eighty-four years old, and his step is faltering. When he spoke to the friends who helped him from his cab to the hall they had to bend near to him so that they might hear, so weak and low was his voice. But when the minister arose before the audience, after leaning rather heavily on the flag-draped table for a moment, he threw back his broad shoulders with a jerk, opened his eyes wide and shouted "Friends and neighbors" so loudly that his hearers were startled. In a strong and clear voice he continued, and his eloquence wrought the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

"I have lived for fifty years in New York," he said "and for forty-three years in Brooklyn. In all those years I have never failed to give my vote. I have always felt that the ballot was not a privilege, but a sacred trust, a duty, and to fail is high treason.

"We are now in the thickest of the most hotly contested campaign in the last dozen years. The real question is whether the greatest city on the American Continent shall be for two years more under the beneficent administration of the honest Seth Low, or that of that Tammany autocrat, Charles F. Murphy.

"Who is this man who has seized the throne of Richard Croker? I learn that he earned his money first as the proprietor of four grog shops, then he was Dock Commissioner, and I think he did not overlook a dollar while serving there. And if he wins this election next Tuesday he will not be a candidate for the almshouse.

"George B. McClellan is handsome, courteous, highly educated, a perfect gentleman of irreproachable private life—just the man to be the most dangerous man at such a time as this. If any band of bad men have a mean job to be done they never select a well-known rascal to do it, for he would be the first suspected, but a man whose backbone is all punk, and who is sure to obey all their orders. If Col. McClellan had the courage to kick over Tammany's platform and its principles and practices and stand before the people like Seth Low, devoted to the public welfare, he would have some claim on the votes of intelligent Democrats, some claim on the respect of Republicans. Ah! Instead of that, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet he is the devotee and defender of Tammany. Politically he is its creature and its champion."

Dr. Cuyler described the conditions under the Van Wyck administration, and then quoted Col. McClellan's statement. "We have nothing to apologise for; ours is the credit, ours the honor."

"Fellow-citizens," continued Dr. Cuyler, "I tell you that a man who is so blinded by party spirit, by personal ambitions to utter those words is morally unfit to be Mayor of New York."

Dr. Cuyler quoted Col. McClellan's declaration that a non-partisan government of New York was an impossibility, and said that is proof of the foolishness of such a statement was given by the fact that scores of "Democrats far better known than McClellan are working tooth and nail for the noble Seth Low."

"I have another indictment for McClellan," continued Dr. Cuyler. "The other night he went down into what is known as the lower east side of Manhattan, into the district that is filled with the humblest classes, where our Fusion Government has wrought great and good changes and brought the richest blessings to the poor who live in the big tenement houses. Did McClellan congratulate them on the improved condition of the district? Did he tell them that if elected he would continue the work of reform? No! He did nothing of the kind. I'll tell you what he did. He told them that if he were Mayor of New York there would be no infringement of their personal liberties. Every divekeeper, every gambler, knew that McClellan meant that they would give them a wide-open town. They understood him perfectly.

"Good friends, our Fusion government has been a friend and a protection to the poor man, and has a claim on the poor man's vote. Tammany, ever by tempting the poor man and forcing him to a lower level. 'Pull off' that broadcloth coat from McClellan and see the stripes of the tiger."

Dr. Cuyler spoke amusingly of Col. McClellan's speech to the Germans, in which he said he would see to it that "the sweet accents of the high Dutch tongue" were heard in the City Hall.

"It reminds me," said the speaker, "of the man who was asked: 'Are you a German?' and who replied: 'No, but I can play on the German flute.' Mr. McClellan's playing of cunning melodies on his German flute is not going to deceive any of the thoughtful Germans who have made many homes among us. They will give their votes to the tested honesty of Seth Low rather than to the past master of corruption, that graduate of grog shops, Murphy."

Bourke Cockran referred to as "that able-tongued hireling who has eloquence on tap for the highest bidder."

"I am a Republican in National politics and a Protestant in religion, but to keep that diabolical tiger out of our homes I'd join hands to-night with Hugh McLaughlin, who is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic," he concluded. "My life work is well-nigh done, I await the 'setting of the sun.' Don't let my old ears yet be tortured with the roar and howl of the Tammany tiger on our beautiful streets; don't let my old eyes yet behold our flag of freedom not only half masted, but lowered or trampled in the dust. One more splendid charge next Tuesday and the fight is ours."

Then Dr. Cuyler sank weakly into a chair and the audience stood up and cheered for several minutes, men climbing on to their chairs and throwing their hats in the air, and those women who did not have their handkerchiefs at their eyes waved them in the air.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The political meetings to be held to-night and the speakers thereof are as follows:

Fusion.

HALL, 269 Grand Street—Samuel Schinz, Solomon Strauss, M. J. Hess, L. Levine, and G. Powers.

HALL, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue—Philip L. McGuire, Jacob Kemple, M. Goldwater, D. A. Cantens, and S. A. Shibley.

HALL, Northwest Corner of First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street—James Walsh, Thomas Scott, J. McAskill, and Theodore Kanter.

FORDHAM SQUARE, Webster and Fulham Avenues, the Bronx—William E. Russell, Alexander McLean, and A. C. Sherman.

HALL, 220 West Thirty-seventh Street—Charles Anderson, W. S. Davis, R. M. Gibbons, James D. Wright, and William Ash.

McGOWAN'S HALL, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street—J. Cozzey, L. J. Obemier, D. J. Naughton, Lee Fairchild, and F. C. Tanner.

HALL, Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue—James Walsh, S. S. Pettit, Robert C. McCormack, and James McCabe.

NATIONAL BOHEMIAN HALL, Seventy-third Street and First Avenue—Seth Low, William Travers Jerome, W. M. Chandler, Senator Elsberg, Job Hedges, and Lee Fairchild.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—The Hon. G. D. Alden.

REPUBLICAN CLUB, 238 Ninth Avenue—C. A. Craig, Thomas Carlea, Thomas Clegg, and Charles A. Abbott.

HALL, 36 West Thirty-third Street—M. F. Warner, L. M. White, and F. A. McKenzie.

LENOX ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 332 Second Street—F. Hinrichs, Frank Moss, W. M. Chandler, John J. Nealis, and S. H. Mildenberg.

HALL, Grand and Varick Streets—Speakers furnished by the Republican Club of the City of New York.

HALL, 231 Avenue A—Thomas Roman and Alexander Law.

BOROUGH HALL, Ogden Avenue, High Bridge—J. M. Wall and William Bruce Mann.

CARLETON CORNER, State Island—County candidates.

DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY—Seth Low, F. W. Hinrichs, J. E. McGuire, William Travers Jerome, and Ralph Trautmann.

BRADT'S HALL, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street—Max Griesbagen and John R. Davies.

HALL, 146 West Twenty-sixth Street—W. M. Butler and W. R. Davis.

HALL, 159 West Third Street—W. R. Davis and J. R. Stewart.

LINCOLN LEAGUE, 209 Grand Street—John J. Scalin.

BETHEL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 339 West Twenty-fifth Street—Walter Stanton and S. S. Slater.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, White Plains Avenue, north of Flower Street—Capt. Hugh Coleman, D. Beebe, and A. C. Imlete.

REPUBLICAN CLUBHOUSE, 260 Grand Street—A. R. Conklins, A. Kennedy Childs, and O. M. Stanfield.

HALL, Forty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue—D. B. Bradbury and Fred E. Ware.

HALL, Forty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue—Frank Hendrick and John Rafferty.

RUNK'S HALL, Two Hundred and Third Street and Webster Avenue, the Bronx—William Byrnes and William Chilvers.

PHARMACIST HALL, Two Hundred and Fourth Street and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx—A. Mampone.

MANHATTAN CLUB, 2,294 Seventh Avenue—William Smith and Moses McKee.

CHARITIES BUILDING, 102 East Twenty-second Street—William M. Cohen, Ezra Prentice, Frank D. Sturges, E. T. Lovett, James Ehlers, and Joseph Johnson.

HALL, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx—H. A. Shibley, H. B. Grant, George Davis, Joseph Belhil, and L. Abrams.

HALL, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx—Edward Gumpert, A. D. Murchs, and A. J. Mathews.

HALL, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and First Avenue—George W. Mark, F. J. McCook, George B. Hatch, and W. A. Nesbitt.

HALL, Christopher and Greenwich Streets—G. I. Whitaker, H. C. Price, E. Pollack, and W. C. Trewin.

HALL, 49 Second Avenue—Joseph Winter and Paul Hoppe.

PROGRESS ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 30 Avenue A—Col. Robert G. Manse, R. J. McGuire, A. Kaiser, Joseph Winter, Dr. M. Siwer, Charles Anderson, Senator C. C. Hunt, and Elias Goodman.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island—F. W. Dickmann and J. Leslie Green.

CAMP LUW, 119 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—C. Whitelock, H. Parsons, and George L. Wasbo.

VOLKERT'S HALL, Prospect Street and Berry Avenue, Dutch Kills, Long Island City—Prof. T. H. Roberts and Joseph F. Perdue.

HALL, 208 East One Hundred and Fourth Street—G. Mayer, J. W. Spooner, L. G. Schroeder, H. E. Philbrook, and W. C. Kahn

SUPT. MORGAN NAMES SUSPECTED OFFICIALS

Bruce Says Republican Loyalty Is in No Way Impeached.

Leaders in Whose Districts Are the "Suspects"—Morgan Sends Letter to Chairman J. Sergeant Cram.

A conference between Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan and Police Commissioner Greene was held yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters, and one of the fruits of it was the adoption of a plan for the verifying of the reports from the registration lists where any doubt exists in regard to any name or names thereon. The plan involves placing a Deputy State Superintendent of Elections in the principal precinct houses of the city, where they will receive the depositions of such men as may be brought before them by policemen, who will serve subpoenas of the State Superintendent and to which places such subpoenas will be returnable.

With regard to the report that some thirty or forty election officials were under suspicion as being enrolled Democrats, though duly certified as eligible to serve as Republicans on the district boards of election, M. Linn Bruce declared yesterday that the discovery "in no way impeached the loyalty and integrity of the Republican organization." "There are about 3,504 election officers in the County of New York," said he, "and it can be seen that these discoveries do not average more than one to an Assembly district, or one out of a hundred election officers, and I have no doubt that further investigation will show that in most cases it is an error in enrollment since, of my personal knowledge, I know of a number of well-known Republicans who, when they have gone to vote at primaries, have discovered that they were enrolled as Democrats.

"It is not strange that in making up an enrollment aggregating between 75,000 and 100,000 that there should be a great many clerical errors.

"If I find that any Democrat has been appointed a Republican election officer, I shall immediately demand his resignation, and if he does not give it I shall prefer charges against him in the Board of Elections and ask for his removal."

As to the charges becoming public, it developed that Superintendent Morgan's friends had believed that if Mayor Low should be defeated there would be a general claim among Republican leaders that inefficiency and inability on the part of the Superintendent and his department to handle the situation with respect to illegal voters was the chief agency responsible for the downfall of the Fusion ticket, and therefore they preferred that the public should know that Superintendent Morgan was keenly alive to the situation, and had done and was doing all in his power to expose the situation with respect to colonizers and "floaters," and that if the Fusion leaders fully warned did not then take the necessary steps to aid the Superintendent of Elections and also help on their own account Superintendent Morgan would not be to blame in any event.

Superintendent Morgan gave out last night the list of "suspects," there being seventeen Inspectors named therein who are charged with being Democrats duly enrolled, but about to serve as Republican members of Boards of Election, and poll or ballot clerks, against which the same thing is charged.

The districts and leaders thereof wherein these "suspects" are accredited as members of Republican Boards of Election are:

1—Martin H. Healey.	20—Jastrow Alexander.
2—Michael Hines.	7—John J. Hannon.
6—Frederick Haidy.	10—Ferdinand Eidman.
6—Cornellius Van Cott.	15—O. W. Wanmaker.
9—James E. March.	16—George Hilliard.
13—Herman Joveshof.	20—John S. Shea.
14—James F. Pegnam.	21—Abraham Gruber.
17—Charles B. Page.	24—Smith Pine.
19—Wm. A. Crumble.	25—John H. Dutmer.
22—Charles R. Lexow.	29—Isaac Newman.
28—Moses M. McKee.	34—Wm. H. Ten Eyck.

In a letter to J. Sergeant Cram, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, Superintendent Morgan points out to the recipient that he has not received from him or any member of the Democratic Executive Committee a single complaint of alleged illegal registration. The Superintendent remarks that hundreds of complaints have reached his office from other sources, and that investigation shows that in many of the Assembly Districts of New York County names have been fraudulently placed upon the registry lists.

"It must be of necessity true," remarks the Superintendent further, "that Democratic district workers are aware of suspicious names upon the registry lists of their election districts. I desire to inform you that this office stands ready at any time to investigate thoroughly any complaint, and, where the complaint is sustained, to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law."

Superintendent Morgan remarked late last night that it was his personal opinion that, with regard to the Twenty-third District, clerical errors had been committed, and that he had no doubt whatever but what the election officers in that district were all working in the interests of an honest election, and that when the investigation with respect to that district was completed it would so prove.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RALLY.

Jerome, Cutting, Gould, and Sulzberger Address Enthusiastic Meeting in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall.

District Attorney Jerome, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger were enthusiastically received last night at Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, just off the Bowery, where a big Fusion mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Austro-Hungarian Anti-Tammany Association. Herman C. Kudlich presided.

"I am very sorry I can't speak in half a dozen languages," said Mr. Jerome. "I have heard that if McClellan is elected Mayor he will put out a sign at City Hall in front of his office, 'German spoken here.' I said in the last campaign that I had no use for the professional German, Catholic or Irish. No one has a right to base his claims to citizenship on his nationality, unless he is willing to be an American citizen first and last."

Mr. Jerome said he did not believe that treachery and trickery would win in this campaign. He had not become cynical enough, he continued, to accept such a view. When the people said a man was 'on the level' they would support him. The present administration was not one of class, but was rather in favor of the poor than of the rich. The taxation of the wealthy on Fifth Avenue had been considerably increased, he said. Yet the poor poor had not been increased. Yet the poor enjoyed greater privileges, notably in the matter of more schools and public baths. Mayor Low's administration was the only true example of the Democratic government that New York should have that had appeared in the last fifty years.

FEWER ELECTION BETS.

McClellan Favorite in Most of the Wagers—Some Even Money Betting.

McClellan ruled the favorite in the election betting of yesterday, although some bets were made at even money. Low money was scarce all during the day, and last evening in the cafés of the up-town hotels there were many offers of 5 to 4 on McClellan without takers appearing. As a consequence the volume of the betting yesterday at the hotels, race track, and in Wall Street was very much less than that of the day before.

John Considine, at the Metropole Hotel last night, bet $10,000 on McClellan to $8,000 on Low. The latter end was taken in two lots of $4,000 each by P. J. Henderson and Edward Flynn. F. H. Brooks, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, announced that he had bet $500 even on McClellan, the Low end being taken by Ames, Swann & Co. He said he also had bet the same firm $500 to $750 that McClellan would win by 15,000 plurality. He said he had another $500 which a client wished him to place against $2,000 that McClellan will win by 25,000 plurality.

On the curb yesterday John Berg bet $500 even on Low, the McClellan end being taken by E. L. Oppenheim. A bet of $1,000 was made with Floyd, Crawford & Co. on the Low end and Frederick Schwed taking the McClellan risk. J. L. McCormack bet $100 even on McClellan with Whitehouse & Co. M. J. Kiernan made several even-money bets on McClellan, placing $1,000 with Frederic Nielson, $900 with J. B. Lee, $200 with C. W. McQuoid & Co. and $100 with S. B. Woodward. W. A. Titus bet $500 even on McClellan with Crawford, Dyer & Cannon. Floyd, Crawford & Co. placed $1,000 McClellan money against $900 Low money shown by E. L. Mordecai, while Herbert T. Hedges bet $1,000 to $800 on McClellan with H. G. Einstein.

At the close of the curb market E. L. Mordecai offered to bet $3,000 to $1,000 that Low will carry Brooklyn by 15,000, and another bet of $2,000 to $1,000 that Low will carry the same borough by 20,000.

DEVERY'S "WHIRLWIND TOUR."

Interrupted on Staten Island by the Breaking Down of His Auto—How He Quit School.

William S. Devery received a tremendous ovation when he entered the Murray Hill Lyceum last night at the end of a day of vigorous campaigning. He was particularly interesting when he told how he had been educated.

His studies ended when Tatian, his Christian Brother teacher, was about to punish him, "and," he said, "I jumped out into the stoneyard, and then it was the river for me. I never went to school again."

Acting on a sudden impulse and all unheralded, Devery went over to Richmond yesterday afternoon with his enormous two-story automobile carrying himself, his brass band and quartet, spellbinders, and personal retinue. The trip was hardly a success. Devery was too hoarse to speak, and his machine broke down and had to be patched up to be taken to New York, where it was to be put in order for the rest of the day's work.

At the ferry on the return the men in charge measured the machine, and declared that it was too big to go under the deck. Going down on the ferryboat Southfield they carried it on the stern, and charged Devery 50 cents extra for turning the boat around so that it could back off, but they now refused to do this until after the rush hours had passed. Devery stormed and declared politics was behind it, but with his retinue returned to Manhattan on the 5:40 o'clock boat from St. George, and went to the pump by elevated train.

The machine was gotten in order in time for the trip through New York and Brooklyn. He spoke at Hoe's Printing Factory in Grand Street; at Seward Park, and in Brooklyn.

GREENE SAYS HE'D RESIGN.

Police Commissioner Declares He Would Never Consent to Hold Office Under a Tammany Mayor.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday discussed the statement made by Col. McClellan that if he were elected Mayor he would remove Gen. Greene from office.

"I don't think Mr. McClellan will be called upon to decide this question," said the Commissioner, "and, moreover, if he should be, he will not have the power of appointment until he has created a vacancy, because the public interests require it. In other words, I can be removed only under charges. It will be noticed that Mr. McClellan carefully avoids any reference to my service as Police Commissioner, but attempts to bring in a business controversy which is now pending in the courts as the ground of his objection to me.

"The attacks which are being made upon me by Mr. McClellan and other Democratic orators would seem to be inspired by the work the police are doing to prevent illegal voting. Such attacks, however, will not prevent the enforcement of the law against fraudulent voting. As long as I am in the Police Department the police will do what they can to prevent crimes against the franchise.

"In the event of Mr. McClellan having the opportunity to appoint a Police Commissioner it would seem probable from the occupation during the last twenty years of the present leader of Tammany Hall that Fritz Lindinger, who is the duly authorized head of the saloonkeepers' league, would have a prior claim upon the appointment."

"But then," the Commissioner added later in the day, after a conference with Chairman Bruce, "I can conceive of no possible circumstances under which I would consent to hold office under a Tammany Mayor. What I wished to call attention to was the fact that even in the event of Mr. McClellan's election it would not be in his power to remove me, because he could not establish that the public interest required it. If Mr. McClellan be elected I shall of course resign at the close of Mr. Low's administration."

"That's another concession of defeat," said Leader Murphy when shown Commissioner Greene's statement. "But I think Gen. Greene will find that the Mayor can remove an appointee at any time. I am also informed that Gen. Greene intends to transfer every policeman in the city for duty on election day as far from his own house as possible so as to make it impossible, or at best difficult, for him to vote."

DECLARES HE COULD STOP SALOON BLACKMAIL.

Fritz Lindinger declared yesterday that he was sent for by Police Commissioner Greene for the purpose of naming places at which liquor was sold without a license. Lindinger avers that he gave the Commissioner the names of five men, members of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who had a list of all disorderly resorts, dives, "speak easies," and other vicious places where liquor was sold without a license.

"Police Commissioner Greene promised to send for these men," declares Lindinger, "but he never did. Instead, he wanted to know who were the few members of the association who were paying blackmail to the police, in order that they or the association could produce evidence wherewith to break the policemen.

"Finally in June, after I had pointed out again and again that there were 8,500 illegal places for the sale of liquor without result, Commissioner Greene turned to me and said: 'Mr. Lindinger, if you will get the evidence against these places I will look into the matter.' I told him we would furnish the names of the places, their locality, the proprietors who were selling liquor without a license, but that it was for the police to secure the evidence and not the association.

"I declared that if the illegal places were attended to I would see to it that further payment of blackmail by members of the association would stop."

PRESIDENT COMING TO VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—When President Roosevelt goes to Oyster Bay to vote he will leave Washington in a private car attached to the regular train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves here at 12:10 midnight on Monday.

He will be accompanied by Secretary Loeb, who also will vote in Oyster Bay; two secret service officers, and several messengers. From New York the party will go to Oyster Bay on a special train, arriving there about 6 o'clock. The President will return to New York in time to catch the 12:05 train to Washington.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A Page of Friday Specials.

Waists.

Fleece lined fancy pique Waists, six side plaits down front, tailor stitched, front plait trimmed with fancy pearl buttons; two tab collar.....$1.00

All wool twilled Flannel Waists, four side plaits down front to bust line, tailor stitched, front plait trimmed with fancy buttons.....$1.15

Black Brilliantine Waists, six side plaits from shoulder to bust line, two fancy tabs down centre of front trimmed with fancy metal buttons, fancy tab collar, at....$1.45

Very fine quality Brilliantine Waists, yoke formed of fine tucks, tailor stitched, fancy tab collar, two plaits in sleeve and back, at.....$1.65

Infants' and Children's Outfitting Specials.

Children's colored cloth coats, box back, in good color, silk lined large collar; trimmed with neat braid, and large pearl buttons; value $6.00 to $8.00, at....$4.95

Children's colored serge and broadcloth coats, imported material, French style, rich lined capes; trimmed with fancy braid and heavy lace; value $12.00, at.....$8.50

Children's Lawn Guimpes, with tucked yoke and trimmed with embroidery insertion, value 75c., at..... 50

Infants' and Children's wool ribbed Sweaters, Cardinal, Navy and White; very special value at..... 95

Maids' and Nurses' Aprons & Caps.

Aprons.

Two styles to select from, with and without bibs, hemstitched..... 25

Nurses' Aprons, with plain hem and tucks..... 39

Caps.

Maids' Caps, plain fluted ruffle, pointed and oblong.... 5

Pointed Caps, lace edge, 9

Plain Swiss bows, for maids..... 10

Nottingham Lace Curtain Wind-up.

These Curtains are all designed for this fall's trade, and are perfect reproductions of the fine real lace, such as Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Arabian, &c., made from Egyptian yarn and finished in the best manner.

Closing prices are per pair:—

75c., 95c., $1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $3.25.

Lace Clearance.

Fine Laces that have accumulated during the past month's selling, odd patterns, short lengths, remnants, discontinued styles; all kinds of fine Lace Bandings, Galloons, Edgings, &c.; Venise, Applique, Lierre, Net Tops, Chantilly, Teneriffe, &c.; formerly sold at from 50c. to $1.50 per yard, all to clear at..... 39

Dress Trimmings.

Silk Ornaments for dresses or coats, with tassel or drop ends; value 20c. and 30c. each, at 10c. and..... 18

Smyrna Rugs.

High grade Smyrna Rugs, guaranteed quality, all wool, in two tone effects of red, green and gold, positively the best quality, one size only, 6x9 ft., value $14.50, at....$8.50

Swell New Tailor Suit Hats.

Exceptionally Cheap for Friday and Saturday.

The "Courtney," trimmed with velvet shirred edges, feather tufts, pompons or breasts, black, brown; navy, gun metal, at.....$4.50

The Simpson Crawford "Marquise," in napped beaver, with edges of chenille braid or velvet, chic trimming of feather pompons, &c., at.....$5.95

Misses' Napped Beaver Flats and sailor effects, beautiful ribbon trimmings, at....$5.50

Winter Blankets

$3.00 and $5.00 Pair.

Two specials of Winter weight Blankets, both lots either for single or double beds, and the saving is up to $1.00 per pair.

Fleeced Back Flannelette.

Washable cotton materials for present and Winter wear, 31 inches wide, in a large range of stylish designs, for girls' dresses, shirt waists, kimonos, wrappers and house dresses, in stripes and figured effects, warranted fast colors; the actual value is 16c. per yard..... 10c

Warm Comfortables.

500 Figured Silkoline Comfortables, double bed sizes, clean cotton filling, special at, each..... 75c

Jewelry Specials

Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chains, soldered links and jewel set slides; value $6.00, at.....$3.95

Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, Roman and polish, plain and fancy designs; special at....$1.95

Cutlery Specials

Wade & Butcher's Razors, made in Sheffield, England, extra hollow ground, ivory finish handles; value $1.75, special at.....$1.25

German steel Pocket Knives, in pearl and stag handles; 2, 3 and 4 blades, some with scissors; special at .50

Solid steel Scissors and Shears, 3½ to 6 inches, special at..... .19

Girdle Belts.

Girdles are very popular at the present time; here are some exceptional values in black, white, red and brown; regular 75c. and $1.00 kinds, at 45c. and..... .75

Dress Goods, Odd Lengths,

25c., 35c. and 75c. a Yard

Colored and black, from 2 to 5 yards in length, the short ends from this week's selling. They include Colored Novelties, fancy mixtures and plain all wool fabrics; plenty of black, of course; values to $2.50 yard.

They are classed as remnants and must go at remnant prices—greatest values yet offered.

Dress Goods At 48c. a Yard.

BLACK CHEVIOT.

All wool Cheviot; sponged and thoroughly shrunk ready for tailoring. Black and Colored Suitings. New weave Armure Suiting, stylish, firm and durable; also in full range of colors.

Candies for Friday.

Chocolates, assorted, put up in fine boxes; 40c. value, at, per lb..... 25

Buttercups, mixed, all nut and almond paste centres; value 35c. lb., at..... 20

Stationery.

60c. cabinet of Whiting Paper Co.'s finest Correspondence Paper, in parchment, vellum, satin linen and bond finishes, cabinet contains 72 sheets of paper and 50 envelopes; special for to-day at..... 30

50 Visiting Cards of finest quality, printed from customer's own plate, 30c.; with new plate..... 69

L'Art de la Mode

Free To-day.

To all who visit our Book Store on the second floor we will distribute a copy of this handsome fashion magazine. It is the regular October number, and contains six full page costumes in colors.

Popular Books, 89c

Friday and Saturday Only.

Read the list—all are new books.

The Red Triangle—Arthur Morrison.
Sons of Destiny—Mary Fraser.
The Mettle of the Pasture—James Lane Allen.
Gordon Keith—Thos. Nelson Page.
Col. Carter's Christmas—F. Hopkinson Smith.
Jewel; a Chapter from Life—Clara Louise Burnham.
Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come—Jno. Fox, Jr.
Sir Henry Morgan, Buccaneer—Cyrus Townsend Brady.
The Lions of the Lord—Henry Lear Wilson.
The Sherrods—Geo. Barr McCutcheon.
Over the Border—Robert Barr.
A Forest Hearth—Charles Major.
The Long Night—Stanley Weyman.
The Adventures of Gerard—A. Conan Doyle.
Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son—Lorrimer.
The Heart of Rome—F. Marion Crawford.
A Deal in Wheat—Frank Norris.
Place and Power—Ellen Thornycroft Fowler.
The Yellow Crayon—E. Phillip Oppenheim.
The Silver Lining—Nina Rhoades.
Dr. Xavier—Max Pemberton.
The Untilled Field—George Moore.
A Detached Pirate—Helen Millicete.
Majorie—Justin McCarthy.
The Vagabonds—Frederick Palmer.
Darrel of the Blessed Isle—Irving Bacheller.
The Heart of Japan—C. L. Brownell.

Clearance of Cut Lengths of Silk at 35c. a yard.

Positively the last chance of this season to buy worthy silks at such a little price. They include both plain and fancy silks of choice designs and good weaves. This is much less than half their real value. For to-day at..... 35

$19.50 Dinner Sets, Friday Only, for $11.

The set is of the following composition:—12 Dinner Plates, 12 Tea Plates, 12 Individual Butters, 12 Fruit Saucers, 12 Cups and Saucers, 3 Meat Platters, 1 Soup Tureen, 2 covered Vegetable Dishes, 1 Sauce Boat, 1 Stand, 1 Pickle Dish, 1 uncovered Vegetable Dish, 12 Soup Plates. The set is of the finest English Porcelain, decorated with a beautiful border pattern in rich flow blue or dove color; value $19.50; 100 sets only for Friday.

Lawn Scarfs and Shams.

They came to us very much under usual price. The quantity is large and plenty for all.

Lawn Scarfs, embroidered, 54 inches long; lawn Shams, embroidered, 32 inches square; instead of 20c. each, we say..... 15

Lawn Scarfs and Shams of much finer quality; most of this lot are hemstitched; instead of 58c. each, now..... 35

Oneita Suits $1.

COMBINATION SUITS.

Real value from $1.50 to $3.00 Suit.—We have sold during this week nearly all we had of that special lot of imperfect suits of the Oneita make. To-day we shall put all there is left in one lot; merino and pure wool; values of which in perfect qualities are $1.50 to $3.00 each; sold during sale at $1.00, $1.35 and $1.65, all at, suit.....$1.00

Women's Knit Underwear, 25c.

A very large number of women's heavy fleeced ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants, natural color or white, vests in long or short sleeves, pants in ankle length, French bands; bought by us at a great price concession and offered at the low price of, each..... 25

Men's Suits.

Men's nobby Suits in double or single breasted styles; every garment is lined with genuine mohair serge; materials are black Thibet, fancy Cassimere, and Scotch Mixtures; all wool and unexcelled for wear; complete range of sizes for almost every build of man.....$9.75

Men's Overcoats.

Men's overcoats of splendid quality Irish Frieze, in Oxford, black and gray; lined with heavy mohair, raw edge, in conservative or full length; finished with velvet collars and velveteen pockets; sleeves lined with iron yarn materials; made in broad shoulder effect.....$9.75

Boys' Suits.

Boys' excellent School Suits, sizes 7 to 16; sturdy wear resisting cloths in fancy Cassimeres and dark and medium Cheviots; they come in Norfolk Suits, or plain double-breasted styles; elsewhere they are considered good at $5.00; here to-morrow at.....$3.50

Men's Hats.

We have fifty cases of men's fine fur felt Alpines and Derbies—a quality we'll be unable to duplicate this season; Hats made solely for the jobbing trade—though they come to us indirectly through the maker—at first cost; they are in two qualities and represent the very best values ever shown in New York city; usually sold at $2.50 and $3, at $1.85 and.....$1.35

Women's Shoes.

Ladies' Patent Coltskin, Louis XV. heel, Laced Shoes, turned soles; or Ladies' Patent Coltskin, welt sole, Lace Shoes;—excellent styles; $3.50 value; good assortment of sizes; at.....$2.40

Women's Juliette Slippers, regularly sold for $1.00 and $1.50, warm lining, fur trimmed, leather soles, five colors, at..... 75

Boys' Shoes.

Boys' calf lace Shoes, worth $2.00 a pair, sizes 2 to 5½, all wide widths, at.....$1.50

Men's Sweaters.

200 men's extra heavy Worsted Sweaters, sizes 34 to 46, colors navy blue, maroon and black; regular $2.50 grade, special.....$1.95

Children's Stockings.

Boys' or girls' fast color black cotton ribbed school stockings, double soles, heels and toes; sizes 5 to 9 inch.. .12½

Gas Radiators and Logs.

RADIATORS.

4-cylinder, junior size, powerful burners, at.....$1.10

4-cylinder, large size, full jewelled and nickelled, at....$1.50

6-cylinder, large size, very satisfactory heater, at.....$1.75

LOGS.

For open fireplaces, asbestos trimmed:—

12-inch size.....$2.95
14-inch size.....$3.90
16-inch size.....$4.50
18-inch size.....$5.50

Jardinieres Half Price and Less.

1,000 Jardinieres; the 65c. size, at..... 29

75c. sizes at 39c.; $1.00 size at..... 50

Groceries.

COFFEE—Waverly Blend Mocha and Java, very aromatic dry chestnut roast; ground as desired; 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb.....22

TEA—Formosa oolong, Ceylon, English Breakfast and gunpowder; all sample teas; worth from 50c. to 60c.; per lb.....45

BEANS—New large dried white kidney Beans; special, 5 lbs., 35c.; per lb.....7

BUTTER—"Royal Stuart" Creamery Butter, received direct from the creamery the same day as churned; packed in 1 lb. paraffine lined cartons; not delivered; per lb.....26

EGGS—Strictly fresh, newly laid Orange county eggs, packed in cartons of 1 doz. each; not delivered.....24

SUGAR—Genuine old fashioned Black Fruit Cake and Plum Pudding Sugar, 5 lbs.....23

BAKING POWDER—Stuart Brand, pure cream of tartar, guaranteed equal to any baking powder on the market; 5 lb. can, total size, $1.35; 2½ lb. can, family size, 70c.; per 1 lb. can.....30

APPLES FOR HALLOWE'EN—Spitzenberg Snow Apples, Kings and Northern Spies; basket, 35c.; per dozen.....10

CHEESE—MacLaren's Imperial Canadian, properly matured; club size, 10c.; No. 1 size....22

BOILED HAM—Swift's Premium boiled Pig Hams, ready to slice, weighing from 8 to 10 lbs. each; whole, per lb., 35c.; half, per lb.....24

(Delivered paid, or charge.)

ROLLED OATS—"Royal Stuart" rolled white oat flakes, or H. O. steamed, cooked oatmeal; 2 lb. package.....12

MANGOES—Old Virginia, stuffed with whole mangoes, raisins, currants, and spices; 1-lb. patent top glass jar; 4 jars, $1.00; each.....27

FIGS—Fancy pulled, washed; 2-lb. basket, 45c.; 1 lb.....25

RICE—Large Carolina Head; 6 lbs., 50c.; per lb.....9

OLIVES—"Royal Stuart" Manzanillas, small pit; 16-ounce vase bottle, 35c.; 8-ounce....15

MIXED NUTS—Best mixed, consisting of Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts and Pecans, per lb.....17

GHERKINS—"Royal Stuart" mixed Pickles and Gherkins; 10-ounce patent top bottle, 2 for.25

PULLED FIGS—Fancy Smyrnas, per lb.....12

SALAD DRESSING—Columbia; large 45c. bottle, special.....29

JELLY—"Royal Stuart" red currant, crab apple, grape or quince, full 1 lb. home made style tumbler, 4 tumblers, 95c.; each.....25

COCOA—"Royal Stuart," healthful and nutritious, ½-lb. can, 2 cans, 35c.; can.....20

MINCE MEAT—Armour's condensed, 3 lb. pail.....35

HONEY—New York State, gathered from various flowers, quart Mason jar, 30c.; pint....22

PEAS—"Royal Stuart" new Wisconsin grown, early June Peas, sweet and tender; 2 lb. can; 5 cans, 60c.; per can.....13

CORN—Cameron, New York State, creamy white sugar corn, 2 can; 4 cans.....50

TOMATOES—Sussex County, cold pack, red ripe; 2 lb. cans; doz., $1.00; per can.....9

PUMPKIN—Golden yellow, dry pack; well filled can, 3 lb. size; 2 cans.....15

MACKEREL—Cameron fancy fat white fish; no heads or tails; per 10 lb. can.....$1.45

PLUM PUDDING—"Cameron" brand, one can enough for six people, can.....10

SOAP—Armour's White Floating Castile, for toilet or bath, five of the largest sized cakes.29

Wines.

USHER'S SCOTCH WHISKEY, imported, in glass, per bottle..75

RED FOX ALE—Finest Ale made in America; dozen....$1.20

CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY—Choice grades, reduced to $1.23, $1.15, $1.00 and.....85

CALIFORNIA ZINFANDEL & CLARET—Fully matured and bottle ripe; gallon 80c. and..60

ST. JULIEN, imported Claret from Jean Bremaz et Fils, Bordeaux, France; case of 12 quarts, $4.50

FONTET CANET, imported Claret, from Jean Bremaz et Fils, Bordeaux, France; case of 12 quarts.....$5.95

NIERSTEINER—IMPORTED RHINE WINE—From Gebr. Burkardt, Frankfurt-a-Main; case of 12 quarts.....$5.25

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; per bottle.....59

MONOGRAM AND GUCKENHEIMER RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle..85

Our Piano Store

Presents the following Program by distinguished Artists

In the Art Gallery today Beginning at 10 A. M.

Artists

Miss Edith Chapman, *Soprano*
Miss Welsh, *Contralto*
Mr. John Young, *Tenor*
Mr. Frederick Wheeler, *Baritone*

Miss Magdalen S. Worden, *Accompanist*
Ferdinand Himmelreich, *At the Piano*
Leo Heerwagen, *At the Organ*

1. Organ Solo: "Marche aux Flambeau" [*Scotson Clark*
2. "The Sad Moments of Parting".....*Costa*
Miss Chapman and Miss Welsh, Messrs. Young and Wheeler.
3. Piano Solo: First Movement, F Minor Concerto.....*Chopin*
4. Soprano Solo: "Once I Loved".....*Parker*
Miss Chapman
5. Organ and Piano Duet: "Poet and Peasant" Overture *Von Suppe*
6. Baritone Solo: "Two Grenadiers" [*Schumann*
Frederick Wheeler
7. Piano Solo: "Marche Militaire".....*Schubert-Tausig*
8. Duet: "Abschied der Voegel".....*Hildach*
Messrs. Young and Wheeler.
9. Organ Solo: "March of the Jewish Warriors".....*Shinn*
10. Contralto Solo: "Good-bye, Sweet Days" [*Kate Vannah*
Miss Welsh
11. Organ and Piano Duet: "Tannhauser".....*Wagner*
12. Tenor Solo: "Murmuring Zephyrs" [*Jansen*
John Young
13. Song Cycle—Flora's Holiday.....*Wilson*
Miss Chapman, Miss Welsh and Messrs. Young and Wheeler.

INTERMISSION

1. Organ Solo: "March of the Jewish Warriors".....*Shinn*
2. Quartet: "Thy Wedding Morning" [Rose maiden
Misses Chapman and Welsh, and Messrs. Young and Wheeler.
3. Piano Solo: Variations—Dolores Waltz [*Waldteufel-Himmelreich*
4. Tenor Solo: "Onaway, Awake, Behold" [*Taylor*
Mr. John Young.
5. Organ and Piano Duet.....Faust, *Gounod*
6. Alto Solo: "Honeysuckle".....*Chadwick*
Miss Welsh.
7. Organ and Piano Duet.....Tannhauser [*Wagner*
8. Soprano Solo: "I Plucked a Quill" [*Hadley*
Miss Chapman.
9. Organ Solo: "Marche aux Flambeaux" [*Scotson Clark*
10. Baritone Solo: "Border Ballad" [*Cowen*
11. Piano Solo: "Impromptu, C sharp Minor".....[*Chopin*
12. Song Cycle—Flora's Holiday.....[*Wilson*
Misses Chapman and Welsh, and Messrs. Young and Wheeler.

Derby Hats
That Are Actually Self-Conforming

Up to the present time, Stetson Derbies are the only stiff hats that actually shape themselves to the form of the head without the aid of a conforming machine. Some Derby hats try to, but they are simply a bit less unyielding than others—have less the effect of an iron band.

Stetson Derbies are as light as a soft hat, and flexible almost to the point of being elastic, while always retaining their shape. A man said to us, the other day—"I never could wear a Derby until I bought a Stetson."

Stetson "Feather-weight" and "Self-conforming" Derbies, in new Winter blocks, $3.50 and $5.

Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Six Points In Flax

Wanamaker's Linen Store was compelled to step heavenward (three stories) for breathing space. Consequently it has revealed itself. There are still unsuspected resources of elegance and utility in Wanamaker's Linens. Some are shown in the model of the Dublin Linen Hall (1792), some in cases, many still in the dark caves of fixtures. Close by are 150 lace-trimmed table pieces at one-third and one-half last week's prices. Good picking for dainty collectors.

The Big Six of the day are in the cheaper grades. Let them pass in review:

Number One. Bohemian all flax, cream white, broken dice pattern Table Linen, 68 inches wide. Price yesterday, 40c; today, 30c a yard.

Number Two. German, full bleached, satin-finished all flax, 72 inches (two yards) wide; has been $1.25 a yard, but will be sold at 95c. The wholesale market value of this linen is $1.12½ a yard.

Number Three. German all flax, cream damask Napkins, at 95c dozen. These sturdy, extra serviceable napkins are reduced from $1.25.

Number Four. Bleached German Napkins, with soft glove finish; handsome floral designs; 18 in. square. They were $1.65; now $1.25 a dozen.

Number Five. Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends; washed ready for use; 18x37 inches; at 12½c, from 16c each.

Number Six. Bleached German Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends; red or plain white borders; 22x39 inches. Specially fine at 25c, but now 20c each.

Third floor.

Men's $1.50 Imported Scarfs at 60 Cents

Every man who wears fine scarfs is familiar with the products of J. H. Buckingham of London, maker of the finest neckwear for men. We have just received from this concern a collection of more than eleven hundred beautiful Four-in-hand Scarfs, to sell, not at half-price, but at sixty per cent. below the regular value.

The silks are the dignified and elegant sort for which this firm is noted. The good fortune came to us, because the maker did not wish to have his regular trade disturbed by the distribution of his surplus.

Splendid variety of patterns, that offers selection better than you will probably find even if willing to pay $1.50. These at 60c each.

There is still broad selection among the

Men's $2 to $4 De Joinville Scarfs, $1

The De Joinville Scarf is the handsomest of all scarfs for men; and these are splendid specimens—rich, heavy silks in exclusive and distinctive patterns, and dignified colorings—scarfs that sell regularly at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4—now at One Dollar Each.

A rare good time to buy neckwear for yourselves, or to lay it away for holiday giving.

Broadway and Ninth street.

A Trio of Women's Jackets
Notably Below Their Values

Wanamaker Coats for women establish such a high level for style and excellence, and such a moderate level for price, that a well-defined concession from these moderate prices is a distinct and important achievement, that is of utmost interest to women.

Well, here's such an achievement—and a three-fold one—today. It concerns three groups of handsome coats, perfect in style, of popular materials, and made and finished in most high-class fashion. And each of them priced much below its value:

At $12, worth $16.50—Black Kersey Jackets, 27 inches long; fly-front, corset shape, with seventeen strapped seams; lined with satin.

At $15, worth $20—Covert Cloth Jackets, 28 inches long; fly-front, corset shape, with wide welted seams; velvet collar, satin-lined.

At $20, worth $27.50—Black Zibeline Jackets, 28 inches long; fly-front, semi-fitted back, finished with alternate straps of stitched peau de soie and braid; satin-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Walking Hats Reduced

Things are crowded in our Millinery Store. We're busily engaged in making two hats show where one was shown before.

That's why an attractive group of Ready-to-wear or Walking Hats gets notice of immediate eviction today—the prices will attend to that. And alert women will snap the hats up in a hurry.

They are turbans and flares, medium and large, in black, blue, brown, Oxford gray and white, in very desirable shapes and styles. They are all simply but effectively trimmed.

50c, $1 and $1.50; Formerly 75c to $6

Second floor, Broadway.

Umbrellas---Several Notable Groups

Enough excellent Umbrellas here today to keep a good many hundred people dry; and that at a material saving to them in every case.

There are Umbrellas for every-day use—too good to lose, though—umbrellas for best, or for handsome and acceptable gifts.

Handles include many particularly attractive designs, and frames and coverings are of the most reliable sort. Here are the facts:

At $1.25, worth $1.75

Women's Umbrellas, good-looking and serviceable; with plain natural wood or fancy handles.

At $1.85, worth $2.75

Women's Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with sterling silver caps, silver and pearl handles, natural wood, silver-trimmed and horn handles.

Men's Umbrellas, same quality, with natural wood, silver-trimmed or horn handles.

At $2.75, worth $3.75 to $4

Women's All-silk Umbrellas, with sterling silver caps, fancy pearl, gun-metal and natural wood handles, silver trimmed.

Men's All-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood, silver-trimmed or horn handles.

Initials engraved free on all Umbrellas at $2 and upwards. Monograms, 25c and 50c extra.

Broadway.

Handsome Walking Suits For Women

These are made of effective white flaked cheviots, of the real mannish sort, such as are being used so much for the smartest tailor-made suits for women, this season. There are several different shades; made with the three-quarter length corset coat, with double stitched seams, taffeta lined throughout. Gored skirt, handsomely tailored and finished; unlined. Price, $18.

But the stock is full of just such splendid values, from the modestly priced sorts, to the handsomest suits that could be desired.

And this word of Separate Skirts: Made of blue or black cheviot serge, with seven-gored flare; some untrimmed, others with taffeta bands; inverted plaited back; unlined. Price, $5.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Suits, $3.75
A Thrifty Suggestion

If the boy is hard on his clothes, the less you need pay for a *good* suit the better.

Here's a group of Double-breasted Suits, that are well made, of handsome all-wool blue or fancy cheviots, and that have any quantity of good wear in them. $4.75 is their value, $3.75 their price. Sizes 8 to 16 yrs.

Corduroy Trousers—the limit for durability. Sizes 4 to 16 years; and worth 75c a pair. Now 50c a pair.

Outing Flannel Waists, in 6 to 15-year sizes, at 50c.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Children's Outfittings

This Children's Store is full of interesting merchandise, such as dresses, coats and caps, for those mothers who have little ones to get ready for Winter. Then there are attractive offerings of Silk Petticoats and Waists for older girls of 12 to 18. Of these, some details follow:

At $1, *Cashmere Dresses* worth $2.50. In yoke, waist and guimpe effects, variously trimmed; slightly mussed. Sizes for 1 to 5 years.

Others at $1.50 to $5.

At $3 and $5, worth $4.50 to $8. *Girls' Silk Petticoats*, with silk ruffles or plaited flounce with plain ruffles; others with graduated flounce and ruching. Various colors and black. Sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years.

At $1.50 to $2.25. *Girls' Shirt-waists* of heavy twilled flannel or granite cloth; tailored effects. Sizes for 12 to 18 years.

At $3.50 to $6. *Girls' Silk Waists* of peau de cygne or crepe de chine; with hemstitching or medallions; various colors and black. Sizes for 12 to 18 years.

At $2 to $11.50. *Children's Coats.* A complete assortment of coats in cloth, velveteen, zibeline or corduroy; Russian style or cape effects. Sizes for 2 to 6 years.

At 50c to $15. *Babies' Caps and Bonnets.* An excellent assortment, to match every style of coat.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Exceptionally Good Handkerchief News

An importer, retiring from the handkerchief business, came to us with a remarkably low offer on part of his stock of pure linen handkerchiefs—a mere fraction of their value.

That is why we can offer today Men's and Women's 20c to 50c Handkerchiefs at

12½ Cents Each

The lot is composed of the following—all at this extremely low price:

Women's Handkerchiefs

Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; worth 20c and 25c.

Plain white Hand-drawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in all widths of hems; best hand-smoothed finish; 20c and 25c qualities.

Novelty Colored Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in dainty French designs; made in Belfast; sheer fine linen; worth 50c.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in bestlied or full laundered finish; large sizes; ⅛, ¼ and 1-inch hems; worth 20c and 25c.

Broadway.

An Important Announcement About Some Choice French Dress Goods

It has been many a day since such stirring news as this has been ready for the telling, about fine dress goods.

The American selling agents of a celebrated French manufacturer of dress fabrics wished to close out the surplus stock of high-class novelties on hand, after the season's orders were filled. We made them an offer, which they finally accepted, in order to dispose of the entire quantity in one operation. The collection consists of

Fancy Panne Zibeline Cloths
Fancy Dotted Zibelines
Fancy Striped Zibelines, and
Zibeline Striped Cheviots

in blues, browns, greens, Oxford grays and garnets. The patterns are of dignified and refined character. The cloths are of the most beautiful quality coming from the famous French looms; and they sell regularly—are today selling in some of the best stores in the country—at $2 to $3.50 a yard. Yet we are able to offer the entire group

At $1.25 a Yard

This brings the most elegant French suitings down to the price of quite ordinary domestic fabrics; and the lot, large as it is, should be sold out quickly.

Rotunda.

Everwear Taffetas
Under-Price

They won't wear forever, of course; but they'll be giving splendid service a long time after most taffetas have fallen to pieces. These taffetas are made from the strongest and best silks, and are particularly recommended for serviceable linings, though they are equally suited for all dress uses. The wear is guaranteed.

We have just two thousand yards to offer at these low prices:

19-inch Black Taffetas, regularly 60c, today at 35c a yard.

27-inch White, Ivory and Black Taffetas, worth 75c, at 50c a yard.

Low prices to pay for silks that will be a credit to the gowns they make or will be the making of.

Rotunda.

An Aisleful of Clocks

Clocks of various nations, of high and low degree; but all with the faculty of keeping time accurately—we guarantee that.

Come and choose one for your mantel shelf, or for somebody else's:

French Gilt Clocks, Dresden decoration, and candelabras, at $25 and $26.

American Gilt Novelty Clocks, at $1.25, $2, $2.25, $3.25 to $10.50.

American Bronze Clocks, $9.50 to $15.75.

Alarm Clocks, 65c.

Ansonia Iron Clocks, hour and half-hour strike cathedral gong, at $3.50, $3.75, $4.25 and $7.

Tenth street aisle.

Photograph Frames
At Fractional Prices

The reason why these handsome Imported Photograph Frames get such shabby treatment in the matter of prices is that there are not many of a kind, and we need the space these small lots occupy.

Prices are very low, in some cases hardly a third of the original values—and it is possible to get very handsome Photograph Frames for absurdly little.

Among them are frames in tinted wood, ornamental or carved leather, beveled glass, and French bronze; also calfskin Photograph Cases.

Prices are 15c to $8, formerly 25c to $12.

Broadway.

The Special Shoes That Came Anyhow

Four fine groups of under-price shoes were arranged for a couple of months ago, before our shoe chief knew that the Basement Shoe Store was to be used for other purposes. These shoes were to be features, as he thought, of a great November Shoe Sale. But now they have arrived, and our warerooms are packed, and they must be gotten out again as quickly as prompt showing and sharply cut prices can hurry them. Splendid bargains for those who have Winter Shoes to buy.

1200 pairs of Men's Shoes at $1.90 a pair

Made of good, stout box calfskin with welted soles of solid leather; Winter weight and styles, on a most comfortable last. You'd find few three-dollar shoes that are better.

Women's Shoes at $1.50

Women's kidskin button and lace Boots, in various good styles; many of them worth $3 to $5, but not complete in sizes.

900 Pairs of Men's Shoes at $1.50 a pair

Lace Shoes made of box and satin calfskin; full round toes, with tips; made of good, solid leather, machine-sewed.

Women's Shoes at $1.90

Kidskin and patent leather, in half-a-dozen styles; mostly welted soles; shapes, styles and weights just what you would select at regular prices.

Many other lots that can't get a word in the papers today.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Serviceable Hosiery For Men and Women

Women's stockings and Men's Socks, seasonable in weight, reliable in materials, carefully made—is anything lacking to make them worth buying at such moderate prices as these?

Women's Stockings

At 25c a pair—Of imported fast black cotton; fine gage, medium weight. Black cotton with unbleached feet or split soles, medium or heavy weight. Qualities that are usually marked *33c a pair.*

At 37½c a pair; 3 pairs, $1—Of fine gage mat black cotton, medium or heavy weight. Ingrain fast black lisle thread, with white heels and toes. *All 50c values.*

Men's Half-Hose

At 18c a pair; 3 pairs, 50c—Of natural colored merino, medium weight, white heels and toes. *Worth 25c a pair.*

At 25 a pair—Light, medium or heavy-weight fast black Half-Hose, with double soles and high spliced heels; made of extra fine cotton yarn. *Worth 33c a pair.*

Broadway.

For the Turkish Bath At Home

The portable bath cabinet is becoming of almost as universal use as the bath tub. The Turkish bath is not only essential to real cleanliness, but it is the best thing to drive out a cold, it relieves rheumatism—in fact, the manufacturers of bath cabinets claim that their use will cure almost any disease; and the more one knows of the troubles caused by sluggish action of the pores of the skin, the more one is inclined to believe many of these claims.

We offer today a number of Bath Cabinets, perfect in construction, light in weight, yet durable, compact when not in use; roomy when set up for work; made on a galvanized steel frame; the covering figured on the outside and plain black on the inside—complete with lamp, for $2.50 each, from $3.25.

Basement.

New Silk Waists
And Other Garments for Women

Every new lot brings fresh beauty touches; and these, especially made for us, that have just arrived, show quite charming effects most unusual at their popular prices.

Waists of peau de cygne, or Louisine, in solid colors or neat stripes, with stitched plaits and piping, trimmed with fancy buttons or lace medallions. $5.

Waists of white or black Louisine, with light blue or lavender piping and lace medallions, and with stitched box plaits on front, back and sleeves. $6.

Waists of Louisine or peau de cygne, in solid colors, in plain tailored style, with stitched plaits in clusters, and trimmed with silk buttons, or silk Cluny lace. $6.75.

Many other styles, of course, $3.75 to $30.

Also these special offerings today:

$12 and $15 Tea Gowns, $7.50

Of silk crepe, albatross, cashmere and wool crepe, in solid colors, all light shades, trimmed with lace and ribbon; others of figured challis, trimmed with albatross and braid. Were $12 and $15, but they are a bit mussed and soiled, hence today's little price—$7.50.

$5 to $11 Dressing Sacques, now $3 and $5

Made of silk, albatross and cashmere, trimmed with lace and ribbon. These are also mussed and soiled, though the hurts are very slight indeed.

Second floor, Tenth street.

These two groups of Shirt-Waists shown on a special counter on the Main Floor today:

Shirt-waists of white cheviot or Marseilles, in four different styles, full front, French back, at $2.25 and $2.75 each.

Black Mohair Waists, with full front plaited to bust, box plait down the front with buttons, French back. $1.75.

Lace Collars and Stoles

This offering is composed of a group of small lots, picked up here and there at very low prices from the manufacturers. Hence the variety of the Lace Collars and Stoles is wide, though quantities are small.

They are mostly in Venise lace effects, some in Renaissance, and about equally divided between Collars and Stoles, in ecru and cream effects.

Regular prices would be about half as much again. These are $1 to $2.75.

Tenth street aisle.

Popular Sheet Music, 12¢

This is a remarkably low price for such recent musical hits as "The Maid of Timbuctoo" and "Bedelia," and quantities are limited.

Vocal and Instrumental Selections in excellent variety of titles, all new, in regular copyright editions, at

12c a Copy

A partial list:

Vocal

Come Down, Ma' Evenin' Star. Teasie. Bedelia.
Girl of My Dreams. No One But You.
Flowers of Dixie Land.
The Maid of Timbuctoo.
Down on the Farm. Louisiana Louise.
Up in the Cocoanut Tree.
In the Village by the Sea.
If I were Only Mr. Morgan.
Liberty. With You.
It Takes the Irish to Beat the Dutch.
Never Do Nothing for Nobody.
I'm Longing for You, Sweetheart, Day by Day.
Peggy Mine. Always in the Way.

Instrumental

In Sunny Africa. Rooster Dance.
Thoughts of Love—waltz.
Dance of the Water Lilies.
The Palms. In a Cosey Corner.
Breezy Corner—two-step.
Sentry March. Star of Hope—waltz.
Chocolate Drop. Kangaroo Parade.
Helmet of Navarre—waltz.

And a special offering of the

Hiawatha Mandolin Folio, 15c

Contains "Hiawatha" and numerous other popular compositions, arranged for mandolin.

Book Store, Ninth street.

For the Toilet

Little essentials of right living—thoroughly good in quality, and low in price:

Tooth Brushes, four rows of bristles, at 15c; worth 25c.

Hair Brushes, worth 65c and 75c, at 40c.

Bone-handled Nail Brushes, ten rows of pure bristles, at 25c; worth 35c.

Cuticura Soap, 15c a cake.

Listerine, 65c a bottle.

Imported Perfumes, made by Yane, Le Grand and Rocca, at 30c to $1.80; formerly $1.25 to $4.75.

Toilet Goods Counter, Tenth street.

M'CLELLAN TO GERMANS

Leader Murphy Attends Grand Central Palace Meeting.

Grout Says McClellan Would Remove Greene Despite the Commissioner's "Public Declaration in Defiance of the Public Will."

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, dropped into the Grand Central Palace for a few minutes last night. A mass meeting of German-American Democrats was in progress, with G. F. Wahle as presiding officer. From where the Tammany leader sat, in one of the rear boxes, it could be seen that at least half the seats down stairs were vacant. From down stairs it was apparent that the boxes were half filled, and that not one auditor was in the upper gallery.

From the centre of the small group of German-born citizens gathered on the platform stepped the first speaker, Controller Edward M. Grout. The audience received him enthusiastically, shouting his name and cheering long and loud. After remarking that he would not insult a German-American audience by assuming that that was "nothing but beer" to talk about, Mr. Grout said that if McClellan and he should be elected he might have an opportunity to bring charges against appointees of the Mayor, in case he found them acting as Mayor Low's Fire Commissioner had been found to be acting.

"But," he continued, "I believe I would get from Mayor McClellan what I did not get from Mayor Low—hearty co-operation and thanks for exposing the maladministration of his appointee."

"The Democrats of the city received what they deserved by getting a severe licking two years ago," said the Controller. Referring to Sunday laws, the speaker said:

"Have we had what a majority of our people wanted in the past year under Police Commissioner Greene? [Cries of, 'No, no!'] Never will we have it under such a man as Commissioner Greene. He stands up to-day by his public declaration in defiance of the public will, and he says that it does not make any difference whether you elect Mr. Low or Mr. McClellan you cannot remove him. He says you cannot remove him unless it is 'for the public interest' that he is removed.

"I want to predict to you that on Jan. 1 next it won't take George B. McClellan fifteen minutes to dictate to a stenographer the reasons which show why the public interests of this city demand the instant removal of Gen. Francis V. Greene."

"'Raus mit ihm!'" shouted some one in the audience.

"Yes, 'Raus mit ihm,'" repeated the Controller, adding: "And it won't take five minutes to revise the stenographer's writing, and then he will sign it, and then 'raus mit ihm!'" [Great applause.]

Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, the next speaker, said in part: "The German is not and never will be an expert politician, but he wants honest, liberal government, without tyrannizing in regard to his way of living. For two years we Germans of New York have been treated like slaves. More and more have we been robbed of our personal liberty. Our social festivities have been disturbed. We are like outsiders, with none of our rights respected. When on the eve of last Palm Sunday the Central Turn Verein had its athletic school exhibition the police turned out the lights, leaving us in the dark. I said from the platform: 'Revenge is sweet.' We are going to get square on Nov. 3. I ask your support in throwing out the fanatics of the present administration and making them walk the political plank."

Col. McClellan, who arrived at this juncture in company with his campaign manager, was received with tumultuous applause. The audience rose, waved their hats and cheered for several minutes. Like those who had preceded him, except for Controller Grout, the Mayoralty candidate spoke in German, reading his brief address from a typewritten manuscript. He was cheered liberally all the way through.

Col. McClellan said in part:

"German fellow-citizens: I need not explain to you at length that I, whose cradle stood in the capital city of Saxony, and who have lived in Germany for years, have not only learned to speak German, but also to understand German ways and German ideas. Nor is it necessary for me to say that I am decidedly in favor of a liberal enforcement of the obsolete excise laws, which have been and now are being made 'Blue Laws' by Greene, who is obeying orders to that effect given by a Republican Mayor.

"And I need not say again that I consider the knowledge of foreign languages by the children of this great city one of the principal conditions to secure for them happiness and prosperity in their later life.

"I ask you to stand united, shoulder to shoulder, and to remember that you, as broad-minded Germans, can be led to victory under the emblem of the Democratic Party of the people and the party of the poor man. Remember that you, as American citizens, must preserve your constitutional right of personal liberty. Remember how you have been despised by my opponent.

"I speak to you man to man, as a man of honor, of conscience; as a man who can point with just pride to his former life, free from all stain; as a man of whom neither friend nor enemy can say that he has ever broken a promise, and who made the German proverb his motto—'A man must be as good as his word.'

"Stand together in the battle for liberty and help me put to flight those hypocrites and those slanderers of good Democratic men!"

The Tammany candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Erlanger, followed. Hardly a word of English seemed to be spoken in the hall except by Controller Grout and Mr. Erlanger. The cries of approval were all German, and Chairman Wahle dwelt particularly on the importance of hearing a German speech from Col. McClellan, a man "born in Dresden."

McCLELLAN IN HARLEM.

Democratic Nominee Reiterates Campaign Pledges at Manhattan Casino.

An audience of 5,000 persons was waiting for Col. McClellan at Manhattan Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night, but the ten-minute speech which he delivered upon his arrival shortly after 8 o'clock was not received with any excess of enthusiasm. He did not bring any new issues into the campaign, and repeated his charges against the Low administration of extravagance in departments and inadequate school accommodations. He concluded as follows:

"I repeat what I have already said, if I am elected Mayor of the City of New York I shall use all my power and apply my best judgment to minimize every social evil. My trust shall be administered with economy and diligence. I shall place no man in office whose record would not warrant his appointment, but I have a firm belief that I do not need to go into the ranks of the Republican Party and be an abettor of every cause espoused by the Republican machine in order to find men who are competent to administer, in a proper way, the Democratic City of New York.

"The decision of these questions will soon be given to the citizens of New York. Upon their action will depend the future of this city. Upon their action also will depend the question whether the Republican Party shall be continued in power under the mask of a Fusion non-partisan organization or whether the Democrats of this democratic city shall rise in their might on next Tuesday, restore the city to Democratic rule, and take the first step in the direction of insuring a Democratic victory in 1904."

MURPHY PREDICTING VICTORY.

Says McClellan Will Get 100,000 Plurality, Carrying All Five Boroughs.

Predicting that McClellan will be elected Mayor by 100,000 plurality on Tuesday next, Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, broke his customary reserve yesterday and indulged in a considerable interview on the outlook. He said that Manhattan and the Bronx would give McClellan 80,000, and that the ticket would carry all five boroughs.

"We are growing stronger every day," said Mr. Murphy, "and I think 80,000 for Manhattan and the Bronx is conservative. Devery has ceased to be even an item in the campaign and will not poll more than a thousand votes. All this talk about colonization and our kidnapping Republican inspectors and all that is rot. Mr. Morgan, the Superintendent of Elections, is concentrating his efforts on the Democratic districts and is paying absolutely no attention to the Republican districts. I have a number of cases in my own district where Morgan has been intimidating voters, some men having been called to Morgan's office five times.

"The Superintendent is leaving fifteen or twenty subpoenas at each of the lodging houses without having any of his men serve them personally. One old woman eighty-six years old had to go down to his office and remain there until 10 o'clock at night, and we know of hundreds of cases where the subpoenas have simply been thrown in the door of a house. We have advised people to pay no attention to these notices unless served personally, and have written letters to this effect to all of the district leaders."

SEALED FIGURES FOR MURPHY.

Tammany Leader's New Departure in Method of Getting District Estimates —The Betting Advantage.

Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, yesterday afternoon sent out the formal call for the meeting of that committee Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. At the same time he announced an innovation in the way of taking the estimates of the district leaders on the prospective votes in their districts next Tuesday.

Heretofore it has been the custom, at this last meeting before election, for the different leaders to get up in the meeting, one after another, and announce the result of the canvasses of their respective districts by the election district Captains. At the same time the leaders have given some reasons and explanations of conditions they have found and their estimates have been tabulated and totaled, the big betting of the day or two before election being based on the figures thus canvassed by the leaders.

According to the announcement made by Chairman McMahon last night, however, all the district leaders to-morrow will write their estimates on slips of paper, together with any comment they desire to make on affairs in their districts, and will put these slips into envelopes, which will be sealed before handing in. The envelopes will go direct to the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, who will be the sole custodian of them and will open them at his leisure and in such company as he may care to select for the occasion.

In this way Murphy and some of his immediate friends will have the first benefit of the figures as betting incentives and will be enabled to get up their money before the majority of the leaders will know exactly on what sort of a proposition they are betting.

As the Hoffman House and other Broadway hotels where Tammany leaders and sporting men gather on the eve of an election will be swamped with the money of Murphy and Sullivan, in the event of the figures proving satisfactory, this sort of an arrangement will place at a disadvantage the leaders who do not get the total estimates until later, and last night several of them were arranging to trade figures for mutual tabulation outside of the Executive Committee meeting. In this way they hope to get the figures complete with the exception of four or five of the districts.

EAST NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Enthusiastically Receive McClellan, and Mr. Grout Arrives Late, After Finding One Low Voter.

George B. McClellan and Edward M. Grout concluded their tours late last night with speeches at Congress Hall at Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Streets, East New York.

Col. McClellan renewed accusations against the Low Administration of lack of economy and made the additional charge, too, that the auxiliary school buildings leased by the Administration, although they were declared unsanitary by the inspectors, were wanted another year by the Board of Education.

The hall was almost cleared and Chairman McGuire had reached the door on his way out when Mr. Grout appeared. Enough people to half fill the hall came back to hear him. He said that he had been obliged to make a speech on a ferryboat and was otherwise delayed in his schedule.

"There was only one Low supporter on the boat," said Mr. Grout, "and I think that looks well for Brooklyn."

Other speakers were Senator McCarren, Judge Waubope Lynn, ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William J. McAdoo, Edward Kaufmann, and John F. Clarke, candidate for District Attorney of Kings.

Congress Hall is in the Twenty-first Assembly District, of which James Sinnott is leader, and the crowd of 2,000 gave an enthusiastic reception to all the speakers.

BIRD S. COLER TO SPEAK.

Ex-Controller on the Stump for McClellan, Grout, and Fornes.

Bird S. Coler, ex-Controller and late Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, will take the stump to-night for McClellan, Grout, and Fornes, and will speak at Senator George W. Plunkitt's meeting to be held in Amsterdam Hall, Forty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The announcement of Coler as a speaker at this meeting was made at Tammany Hall yesterday by Senator Plunkitt, who said the other speakers would include W. Bourke Cockran, John J. Delaney, and ex-Senator Towne, in addition to the candidates on the Democratic city, county, and borough tickets.

Last week Coler praised the stand taken by Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn, but to-night he is expected to praise the entire city ticket which McLaughlin has denounced.

Shea Says Brooklyn Is for McClellan.

John L. Shea, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee, declared yesterday that in his opinion McClellan would carry the Borough of Brooklyn. "I did not think so a week ago," said Mr. Shea, "but the campaign has advanced a great deal since then. My opinion is based on the change of sentiment in my own Assembly district, the Seventeenth. I have no figures to offer, however."

Last Democratic Mass Meeting.

Tammany leaders are being concentrating efforts to have the big mass meeting to-morrow night at Durland's Riding Academy, the closing meeting of the campaign, an immense affair. Last night it was announced that Robert E. Dowling, President of the Tilden Club, would preside at the meeting, and W. Bourke Cockran is announced as the speaker of the evening. Col. McClellan will deliver a half-hour talk, and Controller Grout, Charles V. Fornes, John F. Ahearn, Mitchell L. Erlanger, William McAdoo, William Hepburn Russell, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and John S. Crosby also will speak.

Use of Mr. Pryor's Name Unauthorized.

Roger A. Pryor, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, said yesterday that no one had been authorized to announce him as one of the Vice Presidents of the Wednesday night meeting of the Independent Democracy in Carnegie Hall.

RUTGERS STUDENTS ACCUSED.

Forty-eight Charged with Having Illegally Registered for Local Election in New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Forty-eight students of Rutgers College are accused of having registered illegally in order to vote at the coming election for Mayor.

They must appear before the Election Board on Saturday to answer the charge. The alleged illegal registration was done in the Sixth Ward. It is claimed that the accused students, living in Newark, Elizabeth, and other cities, have no legal residence here.

Fewer Election Night Bonfires.

Election night bonfire enthusiasm is to be restrained by the authorities. Borough President Cantor yesterday called the attention of Police Commissioner Greene to the $20,000 damage done last year by bonfires built on asphalt pavements, and directed Gen. Greene to see that the ordinance prohibiting them is enforced.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER DEAD

Salvation Leader Killed in Missouri Railroad Wreck.

Was on Her Way to Join Husband in Chicago and Begin Campaign—Thirty-three Others Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, Consul in America of the Salvation Army, wife of Commander Booth-Tucker, and second daughter of Gen. William Booth, founder of the army, was killed in the wreck of the east-bound California Train No. 2, near Dean Lake, Mo., eighty-five miles east of Kansas City, at 9:30 o'clock last night. Col. Thomas C. Holland, in charge of the Salvation Army at Amity, Col., was fatally injured, but up to 3:30 this morning was reported still alive.

Thirty-three others were more or less seriously hurt. The dead and injured were taken to Fort Madison, Iowa.

Among those most seriously injured are:

KELSEY, Mrs., a theatrical woman of New York City, mother of the Kelsey triplets.
BADEN, Mrs. A. E., Winfield, Kan.
BADEN, R. S., her son, Winfield, Kan.
SCHERMERHORN, JOHN R., Denver, Col.
MURRAY, W. H., San Francisco, Cal.
KIRK, L. N., New Castle, Ind., wife, and two children.
NEWLEY, LIND, Onarga, Ill.
NEWLEY, Mrs. Onarga, Ill.
NEWLEY, Anna, Onarga, Ill.
MILLER, FRED., Philadelphia.
MILLER, ALBERT, Philadelphia.
HERTER, EMMA, Peoria, Ill.
BURKHARDT, Dining Car Conductor, address unknown.

Those most severely wounded were taken to the company's hospital at Fort Madison, Iowa; the others were sent to Chicago.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was rendered unconscious, and died within two hours after being injured. Her skull was fractured, and she was injured internally.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was on her way from a visit to the colony at Amity, Col., to Chicago, where she was to have met her husband to-day. Though the wreck occurred at 9:30 o'clock last night, it was not known until after midnight that Mrs. Booth-Tucker was among the injured.

The wrecked train left Kansas City last evening. It ran into an open switch just outside of Dean Lake. Only the three last cars—two Pullmans and a diner—were wrecked. The Pullmans were completely demolished, while the diner was badly damaged.

In the forward Pullman Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Col. Holland, who were the sole occupants of that car, had just gone to the forward end for a consultation. Two of the Pullmans struck a steel water tank with such force as to move it five feet from its foundation, and when the crew reached the scene both Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Col. Holland were found unconscious.

They, with the other injured, were, after much delay, taken to the station platform a few blocks distant, where everything possible was done for them. Neither regained consciousness, and within two hours the noted Salvation Army leader succumbed to her injuries.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker had stopped in Kansas City a few hours yesterday to inspect the Workingmen's Hotel, a work in which she was particularly interested, and a branch of which is about to be opened in this city by the army.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker had taken especial interest in the project, and it was on her advice that it was being fitted up. Accompanied by two of the local officers, she inspected the place yesterday and expressed herself as delighted with the arrangements.

She left for Chicago soon afterward. She expected to meet her husband there, and was especially happy in returning home after what she said had been a very satisfactory trip.

Had Mrs. Booth-Tucker followed out her original intention she would have missed the wreck. She intended remaining here until this morning. She found she could make a brief trip up town between trains, however, and later decided to continue east on the same train.

Col. Holland was born at Liverpool in 1867. He was sent from England to Canada as chief secretary of the Salvation Army in 1889, and held that post two years. He was then made national social secretary for the United States, and in that position had charge of all the social and colonizing work. These duties fitted him for the governorship of the Colorado colony established five years ago. He has a wife and three children at Amity.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Oct. 29.—The remains of Mrs. Booth-Tucker have been brought here. Twenty-seven other persons, badly injured, were also brought to this city.

Miss H. Dammas, Mrs. Booth-Tucker's secretary, said:

"With Mrs. Booth-Tucker and as a companion to her, I left New York with her three weeks ago for a trip of inspection to the Salvation Army colony at Amity, Col., the trip being made without accident or untoward incident. Tuesday night we left Amity for Chicago, being accompanied by Col. Holland.

"Gen. Booth-Tucker was waiting us in Chicago, where we were to have a conference regarding the colony and other important matters and to hold a series of meetings for nine days in the army barracks and at Willard Hall.

"When we left Amity we secured berths in the tourist car, but last evening concluded to change to a standard Pullman sleeping car. We had made our arrangements to this end when the accident occurred.

"I had gone back into the Pullman, leaving Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Col. Holland in a tourist sleeper, which was being run unoccupied, they being busily engaged in conversation. I had been talking with them, but I left to arrange our baggage in the Pullman.

"I had left them but a few moments when the crash came. Although thrown violently about, I was not hurt.

"All of us who were uninjured went at once to the aid of those who were hurt. It was a terrible shock to me when I found Mrs. Booth-Tucker and learned that she was fatally injured.

"When extricated from the wreck she was taken into the waiting room of the station at Dean Lake, where she was placed upon a mattress and surgical aid given by Dr. Charles Hunter of Pittsburg, Kan., who was a passenger on the train. The aid was of no avail, however, her skull being fractured, and she died at 11:30 o'clock, two hours after the accident happened.

"She was unconscious all the time. She moaned pitifully for a short time, but her moanings ceased when her clothing was loosened."

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Commander Booth-Tucker received the news of his wife's death first upon calling at the headquarters, all efforts to reach him earlier having failed. He came here from New York and was met at the railway station by Salvation Army officials and taken in a carriage direct to headquarters. No mention of his wife's death was made on the way, however, and the newspapers were withheld from him.

The arrangements were that Commander Tucker and his wife were to meet here, Mrs. Tucker arriving from the West at about the same hour as her husband, and they were to have begun a ten days' campaign on Saturday night. Arriving at headquarters the commander asked for his wife and expressed surprise that she had not met him. As gently as he could Col. Sowton, in charge of the Chicago station, said: "Commander, your wife is dead. She was killed in a wreck."

Commander Booth-Tucker staggered, raised his hands to his forehead and exclaimed, "God help me; is it true?" and fell in a swoon. Pitifully moaning and wringing his hands he seemed for a time beside himself.

He asked over and over again if the statement was true, appearing unable to believe it. For an hour then he sat with his head bowed in his hands.

As soon as he had revived sufficiently the telegram announcing the death of his wife was read to him. The dispatch, which was from Ensign Dammas, secretary to Mrs. Booth-Tucker, was dated Marceline, Mo., 1 A. M., and read as follows:

"Consul passed from earth. Bringing her aboard same train for Chicago."

The body of Mrs. Booth-Tucker arrived in Chicago to-night. At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning the body will be taken to the Princess Rink, where it will lie in state until 7 P. M.

At 8 P. M. to-morrow the funeral services will be held, conducted by Col. Charles Sowton, which will be attended by Commander Booth-Tucker. Early Saturday morning the body will leave for New York over the Michigan Central Railroad, and will arrive there Sunday morning.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Grand Field Council of the Volunteers of America today adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Salvation Army and the Booth family.

The reception that was to have been held by the Volunteers to-night for the members of the Field Council has been indefinitely postponed. Gen. Ballington Booth will leave to-morrow morning for New York, and he and his wife will attend the funeral of his sister.

GEN. BOOTH'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The news of the death of Mrs. Booth-Tucker reached the International Salvationist headquarters here through a dispatch of The Associated Press. The heads of the international departments immediately met, held a short service, and dispatched a cable message of sympathy to the Salvation Army headquarters in New York.

Gen. William Booth, Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, has sent the following message to Salvationists throughout the world:

"I am suddenly prostrated with grief in the presence of what appears at the moment to be an indescribable calamity and an unfathomable mystery. I can only look up and say to my Heavenly Father, 'Thy will be done.'

"My daughter was, after her mother, first among the many noble and consecrated women I have been permitted to know during the fifty years of my public life. Her loss is irreparable, but so much more need is there for me, for you, and for us all to go on with our work for God and the blessing of our fellow men. This, however my heart may bleed, is my purpose so long as He may be pleased to prolong my life.

"The blow will fall with intense severity upon Commander Booth-Tucker and on my officers and soldiers in America, for whom my daughter has fought and toiled so long. In the midst of my own sorrow my heart goes up to God on their behalf. Pray for them. Meanwhile I am trusting for strength to go on with my own duties and praying that our great agency of alleviating the sorrows of the suffering world may not be hindered by this visitation."

HER HUSBAND'S VIEW OF HER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—In his history of Gen. William Booth and the Salvation Army, Commander Booth-Tucker devoted a brief chapter to his wife: Of her he said:

"At the outset of her career Miss Emma Booth proved to be the most timid member of her family, so far as public work was concerned. Behind the scenes there was no limit to her activities.

"From early days her mother's constant companion, in after years her father's frequent counselor, her brother's and sister's guardian angel, it seemed that no new enterprise could be launched before her quick judgment had anticipated its difficulties and her executive ability had shaped and smoothed its rough-hewn ends, no song composed until its likelihood to catch on and prove singable had been submitted to her test.

"After the finishing touch had been given, or the plan settled, no more was to be heard or seen of the gentle, graceful helper, who thought her life work was to assist others in doing better, while remaining unknown herself.

"But the light could not always remain hidden. It burnt its way through each modest, self-forgetful covering, and soon the rush of battle carried Emma Moss Booth to the foremost place in the field. She discovered that God had a message for her to give in public as well as private, that He had gifted her with a voice that could ring its way through the largest building, and with talents that she dared hide no longer.

"Called subsequently to India as a Salvation Army missionary, to walk barefooted amid its heathen hosts, then withdrawn for two years from the public field to minister with tender solicitude to the mother whose life had become so intimately interwoven with her own, while passing through the long, bleak valley of her final illness, and at length launched upon the stormy waters that were threatening for the moment to engulf our noble American bark, she has already won for herself a warm corner in the hearts of those whom it is her pleasure and her privilege to serve."

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER'S LIFE.

Emma Moss Booth-Tucker, who, as Consul of the Salvation Army in America, co-operated with her husband, Commander Booth-Tucker, in the management of that organization, was probably the most active and ambitious woman ever associated with the Salvation Army. She was the second daughter of William Booth, the Army's founder, and was born at Gates Head, in England, in 1860.

Some remarkable stories have been told from time to time concerning Mrs. Booth-Tucker's kindliness and generosity and her ceaseless endeavors to relieve distress wherever she found it. It is related that even when a mere child she seemed to feel a deep responsibility for the condition of other children less fortunate than herself and sought to aid them in her youthful way.

While of the age at which most girls seek chiefly amusement and recreation, Miss Booth had full executive charge of the women's branch of the Salvation Army's International Training Home in London, where she instructed hundreds of women in the duties of officers in the Army.

In 1888 Miss Booth became the wife of Frederick de Lautour Booth-Tucker, and together with her husband went to India to continue her work among the needy in that part of the world. Her success there during the following seven or eight years attracted widespread attention.

In 1896 the Booth-Tuckers began their work in the United States, succeeding Ballington Booth, a son of the Army's founder, who then organized the Volunteers of America. Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker were formally introduced to the American public, and particularly to the Salvationists here at a meeting in Carnegie Hall in April of that year.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who assumed the rank of Consul of the Army, endeared herself to those about her through her modesty, by several traits of her characteristic geniality and her evident earnestness and sincerity in her work. Physically she was tall and slender and of delicate appearance.

Although the mother of seven children, on whom she concentrated much of her thought and affection, she found time to keep in immediate touch with the various movements of the Army throughout the country. She travelled by rail thousands of miles every year, visiting many towns and cities remote from her home, and in all of them she lectured or prayed or sang before large and responsive audiences.

It is commonly believed that her tireless zeal and striking individuality have accounted, in a very large measure, for the fact that men of wealth and prominence have been induced to lend financial support and encouragement to the cause of the Salvation Army.

HARPERS MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER

Mary Johnston's

NEW NOVEL BEGINS

A romantic love story with a plot of unusual interest

Illustrated in Color by F. C. Yohn

NO matter what type of mind you have, you will find something to interest you in Harpers Magazine for November.

Simon Newcomb, LL. D., the great scientist, forecasts the probable scientific discoveries of the twentieth century.

R. S. Baker tells of the discoveries of Professor Nobbe of Germany, which show how the soil can now be rendered productive by inoculating it with microbes, and that air, not soil, feeds plants.

Henry Loomis Nelson gives a vivid account of the adventures of Champlain. Sydney Brooks tells entertainingly of London as seen from a 'bus top, and E. S. Martin writes charmingly of "The Country in Winter." Prof. Flinders Petrie tells of his discoveries of statues 6,500 years old in Egypt. Brander Matthews writes on American Epigrams.

EIGHT SHORT STORIES

There are short stories of every sort. Among the writers are Margaret Deland, Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, Marie van Vorst and Philip Verrill Mighels. There are more than 160 pages—fiction, science, travel, literature, archæology, history, humor, nature, child life.

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Cohasset eleven quarter,	1.25
Thorndike " "	2.98
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Well covered, carefully made, pretty patterns, full sizes.

Cotton Filled,	1.25 and 2.98
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MADE with military shoulders, long, narrow collars, single or double breasted, new shades, stripes and overplaids—rough cheviots and smooth worsteds; also black and blue cheviots and Thibets, $12.50 to $25.

Three special lots all-wool Kersey's and Frieze Winter Topcoats, cut long and full box, wool lined and satin shoulders, black, blue and Oxfords. Lot 1, $13.50. Lot 2, $15. Lot 3, $19.

Genuine Cravenette Raincoats, suitable for good or bad weather, $10 to $30.

Golf, Bicycle and Athletic Attire. Hats, Shoes and Furnishings.

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BROADWAY, 33D, 34TH STS.

Fall Top Coats for Men.

At the first breath of winter, with its variable temper, there is no need to don a garment which anticipates the season. You will find a top coat of service for many weeks to come—especially if the Saks label identify it. That insures a garment which will be a worthy attribute to your personality—which will lend it a true dignity and distinctiveness.

We have English Box Coats of cheviots and whip cords, thirty-two, thirty-four and thirty-six inches long; Fall Top Coats of cheviots, vicuna and a goodly number of fancy fabrics, thirty-eight, forty, forty-six and forty-eight inches long; Tourist Coats of plain and fancy fabrics, fifty-two inches long; Surtout Coats of cheviot, whip cord, worsted and cravenetted fabrics.

That's a thoroughly comprehensive variety, isn't it? It will help you determine what manner of top coat suits your figure and fancy best. They cost from $12.50 to $38.00

High Grade Hats for Men
At Two Dollars.

Instead of Two Fifty to Three Fifty.

Derbies in black and various shades of brown. Soft Hats in black, tan, brown, nutria or pearl in quite an exhaustive variety of Fall and Winter models from which to select. Special for Saturday at Two Dollars

Opera Hats of ribbed silk with French spring in models designed for young men as well as for those of more mature years. At Five Dollars

High Grade Furnishings for Men.

Criticism is the tax a man pays his friends if in the little things of dress he is indifferent. No man can afford it—he can avoid it, if he will but let his taste rather than his convenience influence the selection of his dress requisites. We have a shop devoted to all manner of such things. Its character, both in conduct and in wares, is as high as the most exclusive place of which this town can boast. The prices? No man dare question their fairness.

FANCY SHIRTS

of percale, stiff bosom, an excellent variety of new patterns, attached or detached cuffs, At $1.00

Fine percale or printed madras shirts, stiff or plaited bosom in a generous choice of patterns, all in good taste, attached or detached cuffs, At $1.50

Shirt of jacquarded madras, plaited bosom, attached cuffs, At $2.00

Shirts of madras or French percale, stiff bosom, attached cuffs, At $2.50

Shirts of finest imported madras, stiff bosom, fashioned and finished as though made to your measure, attached cuffs, At $3.00

Plaited bosom, of the same fabrics, At $3.50

For those who prefer shirts made to measure we have an extensive collection of exclusive fabrics from which they may select. The prices are well within reason.

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without cuffs, various styles,	At $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Dress Shirts, attached cuffs,	At $1.50, $2.00 & $2.50
Dress Shirts, plaited bosom,	At $1.00, $1.50 & $2.50

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In Natural and White of standard domestic manufacture, per garment, At $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 & $2.50

We have a complete variety of the Morley, Allen and Solly and Stuttgarter Underwear.

Thread Silk Underwear, $7.50 to $25.00.

HALF HOSE.

Our variety embraces everything in staple hosiery of the best English, German and French manufacturers. Cotton and lisle, 25c to $1.25. Silk $1.00 to $5.00

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From the best domestic looms, newest designs and colors in four-in-hands and squares. At 50c to $1.50

Of Silk from the best foreign looms, which are our own importations and are absolutely exclusive.

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We have reserved many of the most effective designs to be made to order in any desired shape. For this we make no extra charge.

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Our collection of House Coats, Lounging Robes, Dressing Gowns and Turkish Towelling Robes, Bath Wraps, Bath Mats and Towels is most complete.

Turkish Robes, from	$3.00 to $22.50
Blanket Robes & Dressing Gowns from	$3.00 to $45.00
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With an almost unlimited assortment of garments at intermediate prices.

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The Mira is a new high grade music box. Musically there is none so good; mechanically none better. Call and examine this line; prices range from $7.50 to $150.00.

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JAPAN IN THE PHILIPPINES

Perturbation Over Gen. MacArthur's Dispatches.

Minister Takahira Urges Home Government to Investigate—Filipino Junta Talks of Japanese Conquest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The disclosure made in Gen. MacArthur's dispatch to the War Department, dated Dec. 23, 1900, to the effect that the Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate at Manila during the Summer of 1900 made overtures to the insurgents for certain desired concessions, has caused some perturbation among diplomats here, and there is a good deal of curiosity to know more of the incident.

The Japanese Minister has cabled his Government the facts as set forth in THE TIMES dispatch of Tuesday last, in which Gen. MacArthur's account of the matter was published.

He urges that a thorough investigation and a declaration of the facts be made in order that the friendly relations between Japan and the United States may not be in any wise weakened.

There is no disguising the fact that among diplomats at least the story of the attempt to encourage Gen. Trias in his resistance to the United States troops is regarded as furnishing a basis for an international preference on the part of the United States which at this particular time would be extremely grateful to Russia.

There is surprise that the MacArthur dispatches should have been made public. They seem to have been overlooked in the multitude of dispatches and letters pertaining to the Spanish war, and found the light of day without any special responsibility resting anywhere for the publication.

It is considered significant that in the volume of dispatches in which the MacArthur dispatches appear the latter are not indexed or referred to in any way in the editing of the volume.

To add to the disquietude that such an incident causes there has come to the knowledge of the War Department the circumstance that the Filipino Junta in Hongkong has been talking of late of the possibility that in the event that the United States should withdraw from the Philippines, Japan would undertake to acquire the islands by conquest.

The shrewd Filipinos of the stripe of Lopes and Agoncillo openly discuss in Hongkong the idea of Japanese domination in the Philippines in case the United States should grant the natives the right of self-government and allow them to try the experiment of managing their own affairs.

They declare that their countrymen are incapable of self-government, and predict that if they make the trial at any time under the policy of the United States Japan will watch the experiment with the aim of seizing the archipelago at the first favorable opportunity.

There are those who believe that Gen. MacArthur was imposed on, and that there is no foundation for the idea that the Japanese Government had anything to do with the affair. If this is the case, it is not unlikely that the papers referred to in Gen. MacArthur's dispatches as having been sent by mail, which have not thus far been made public, will be carefully examined, and if practicable will be published to clear away the fog that has suddenly beset the attitude of Japan toward this Government during the struggle with the insurgents.

VALUES ABNORMAL, HE SAYS.

Senator McCumber Expects to See Demand for Manufactures Fall Off and Men Lose Employment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Senator McCumber of North Dakota, who arrived here today, believes that the National prosperity of the past few years is abnormal, and there is surprise throughout the country that there has not been a reaction.

"The fact that we have held on to such phenomenally prosperous conditions for such a great length of time," said Mr. McCumber, "strengthens the claim that our policies are correct.

"There is a condition which probably will affect us to some extent. It is not a financial question so much as it is an industrial one.

"I think there is money enough in the country to do its business, but the combination of labor on the one hand and of capital on the other have brought all manufactured products up to a price far beyond their nomal values.

"There is a large population in the United States that can be classed neither as manufacturers nor laborers—they are the consumers. Their ability to purchase has scarcely kept pace with the higher and ever-increasing price of all manufactured commodities.

"The result of this is that they will be less able to purchase the higher-priced goods, there will therefore be less demand for the manufacture of these products, and following that there will necessarily be less labor employed.

"This latter is one of the conditions that the public must face. I believe on the whole, however, that conditions will right themselves without panics and with very little disturbance.

"These conditions will, of course, have their influence on the next National campaign. I believe the attitude of President Roosevelt has been so fair on all the great public questions that have come before him, both in his dealings with capitalistic combinations and with labor combinations, in his attempts to enforce the laws of the country, that his course will challenge the respect of the great bulk of the voters, and, with the memory of 1892 to 1896 fresh in their minds, they will hardly take the chance of changing our administrative policy."

Regarding the next Presidential campaign Senator McCumber believes the Democrats will not encounter so much difficulty in getting a candidate as in finding an issue.

"The Democrats undoubtedly propose to abandon their free silver and their anti-expansion ideas," said the Senator. "At least they will place them in the background, not so much because they have ceased to believe in them, as because the party has found, to its sorrow, that the public does not believe in them.

"I know of no issue that they can fairly raise. Undoubtedly the only matter they will attempt to urge will be the trust question, and in that they will not be able to demonstrate the feasibility of any remedy which is not being used by the Republican Administration."

WANT CANTEEN RESTORED.

Public Health Association Favors It "in Interest of General and Military Sanitation."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The American Public Health Association to-day discussed the army canteen in relation to its effect on the health and morals of soldiers.

Through Dr. George M. Kober of this city the committee appointed to consider this matter reported in favor of the canteen and submitted a resolution for presentation to Congress deploring the action of Congress in curtailing the operation of the canteen and recommending, "in the interest of general and military sanitation," its re-establishment at the earliest possible date.

The delegates present declared themselves as all for it, but as a matter of form the resolution was referred to committee.

LAND SCANDAL GROWING.

Three More Indictments in Oregon, and Secretary Hitchcock Says There Will Be Many More.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Hitchcock to-day received a telegram from Portland, Ore., announcing the indictment of three more persons in connection with the public land frauds in that State. The telegram gave the names of the persons indicted as Emma L. Watson, Guy Huff, and Norman Williams. The woman is charged with conspiracy in connection with the proceedings against Miss Ware, the Commissioner of the United States District Court for Oregon, who already is under indictment, and Williams is charged with forgery in connection with the Nesbitt case. The proceeding against Huff is for forgery, but his is an independent case.

Upon being asked if he had anything to say apropos of the indictments Secretary Hitchcock replied: "Nothing, except that the ball goes rolling on. There have been seven indictments within a week, and there will still be many more. Our success to the present time indicates pretty clearly, I think, that our investigations have been quite thoroughly conducted.

"So far most of the prosecutions have been directed against those engaged in fraudulent proceedings under the timber and stone law, and it now appears that many very flagrant irregularities have been discovered in that connection. In numerable instances of the invasion of public land regions by people in large companies have been reported to the department from day to day for the past year and more. In many instances people have gone to the Pacific Coast States from the States further east to enter lands under the timber and stone law. The arrival of carloads at a time has been reported, and many of the members of these parties were women.

"In one or two cases during the vacation period of last Summer entire carloads of female school teachers, hailing from the Middle Western States, made tours to the coast and all located lands. In other instances entire families of four or five persons each have come in from the outside and have made entry of lands.

"As far as known no evidence of fraud has been discovered in these specific cases, but the officials of the department contend that in view of the fact that more than $400 is required to complete the acquisition of title under the timber and stone law, some of these entries are at least suspicious.

"In other cases entries have been made in the names of purely fictitious persons. The connivance of officials is necessary in proceedings of this character, and this line of cases lends itself most easily to discovery and prosecution. It also appears that the frauds extend eastward from the coast States into Idaho, Montana, and Nevada."

BLAIRS TO TAKE A JOURNEY.

St. Louis Grand Jury Continues Investigation and Calls Recorder of Deeds.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—James L. Blair, the attorney, passed a comfortable night and to-day his physicians stated that he showed greater strength than at any time since his accident Saturday. He is expected to be sufficiently improved in health within a few days to stand the fatigue of a journey which, it is said, the whole family will take soon.

The furnishings of the Blair mansion at Kirkwood, near St. Louis, are being removed and packing boxes and trunks are being sent to this city for shipment. The sale of the Blair horses and equipages has continued until the stables have been completely emptied. Neighbors of the Blairs have bought several thousand dollars' worth of rugs and pictures.

The Grand Jury continues the investigation of the Blair story from day to day. Reports that the signature and seal of the office of the Recorder of Deeds had been forged resulted in calling before the Grand Jury Paul Young, Jr., the Recorder. Alfred Hahn, formerly chief clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, has been summoned as a witness. Mr. Hahn, according to James T. Roberts, was in charge of the office when George B. Graham, attorney for Dick Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia, made the investigation of Mr. Blair's affairs.

TRIBUTE TO THE SEA.

Gloucester Fishing Fleet Lost Seventy-five Men and Six Vessels in the Last Year.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 29.—Seventy-five lives and six vessels constitute Gloucester's tribute to the perilous waters of the North Atlantic during the twelve months just ended.

The figures are obtained from statistics furnished by the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance Company, the annual meeting of which has just been held. The financial loss was $82,500 and the insurance $57,593. In twenty-five years 2,500 lives have been lost in the Gloucester fishing fleet.

DOWIE CLAIMS 50 CONVERTS.

Says Members of the Restoration Host Already Have Visited 500,000 Homes in This City.

At the noonday meeting held by "General Overseer" Dowie in Madison Square Garden yesterday, which was devoted by Dowie to a denunciation of medical students, medical colleges, and the newspapers, it was announced by one of the lieutenants that fifty converts had been secured during the campaign of the Zionists in this city, and that they would be baptised on Sunday.

Hundreds of persons, comprising fully one-fourth of the audience, trooped out in the midst of the evening meeting. The General Overseer made a brief statement, announcing that the Carnegie Hall meetings of next week will begin on Wednesday instead of Tuesday. Admission will be strictly by ticket, he said, because of the small quarters.

"The wicked statement is kept up," he went on, "that the Zion Host is going away before the appointed time. Tickets for their departure were originally dated for Nov. 2, the reason for their leaving at that time being that Carnegie Hall is too small for the public, let alone the thousands of my followers."

Dowie said the members of the Restoration Host already had visited 500,000 homes in Greater New York, and that in so doing they had accomplished the object of their coming.

"Babel or Bethel, Which?" was the topic of the General Overseer's discourse. He said disorder and confusion were merely deviltry and that the great problem is the getting of order out of the chaotic confusion of human life.

"Confusion worse confounded has been the result," he said, "of giving the franchise to ignorant and undeserving people. Why should there be any contention in this city over the Mayoralty? What on earth has the tariff got to do with good government in New York? What a man's political views may be has nothing to do with his ability to control municipal affairs. This election is a shameful waste of money, of foolish talking, and of the spending on stinking stomachs of money that never is earned."

PRIEST ACCUSES ERNST.

St. Paul Capitalist Arraigned on Charge of Embezzlement.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 29.—Caspar Ernst, owner of the Ernst building, a large office building in the heart of the city, who has ranked here among the capitalists and promoters of large affairs, was arraigned in court to-day on complaint of the Rev. Father Metzler of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wisconsin, who alleged embezzlement of funds intrusted to Ernst's care.

Two complaints were sworn to by Father Metzler against Ernst, one charging that Ernst collected money on a mortgage owned by the priest and embezzled the money, paying the usual interest in order that the priest should know nothing of the alleged fraudulent transaction. The other complaint charges Ernst with having falsely taken an acknowledgment on a power of attorney by which Father Metzler made Albert Mueller his attorney in fact for the foreclosure of a mortgage. This acknowledgement recites in the usual form that Father Metzler personally appeared before Ernst when Metzler claims he did not so appear, and did not give any power of attorney to Mueller.

Ernst was admitted to bail and the trial was fixed for Nov. 12.

Address Upon the Late Rev. Dr. Babcock.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Robinson of Pelham Manor, N. Y., will deliver an address upon the late Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. This service is open to the public.

Says He Is Not the Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—An Italian, believed to have been implicated in the murder of Louis Mendel, at 437 East Twenty-third Street, New York, Feb. 8 last, was locked up by the police here to-day. The man was arrested at the instigation of Emil Mendel, a son of the murdered man. The prisoner, who is thirty-one years old, says he is Ornfrio Falambo, and claims to have only recently arrived from Glasgow on the steamer Victoria.

A. H. GREEN'S CANAL VIEWS.

In Letter to Electors He Advises a Negative Vote on the Referendum.

Andrew H. Green yesterday issued an open letter to the electorate of New York City, in which he advised a negative vote on the canal referendum. The total cost of the canal, including the interest on bonds, Mr. Green states, will be at least $155,000,000, of which not less than $100,000,000 will fall on this city. He continues:

I have no hesitation in saying that we are not justified in assuming this burden in view of obligations already incurred in the pressing requirements for municipal improvements of more immediate value to our commercial and residential interests, and in view of the present situation respecting terminals for other more capacious waterways from the lakes to tidewater. It is a cause for no little surprise that, in view of the consequences which the affirmation of this proposition will entail upon the taxpayers of the city, the head of our municipal government should have given it even the semblance of sanction.

Mr. Green further says that the twelve-foot barge canal from Albany to Buffalo will not really give any relief from the costly necessity of breaking bulk at Buffalo, that its building will retard the construction of a ship canal, which would be of real value to the city, and that the expenditure which will be voted upon on Tuesday, while too small to meet the requirements of the existing commercial situation, would be far too great to throw away on any half-way measure. He concludes:

The remarkable decision of the United States Supreme Court given out yesterday establishing admiralty jurisdiction over the Erie Canal, is another formidable reason against the construction of this barge canal, the full effect of which is not yet fully realized. Shall we have the proposed ship canal with all its superior advantages, built by the general Government, or the barge canal at a cost of $150,000,000 to the State and at a call for $100,000,000 from the taxpayers of this city?

FOR CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The Barge Canal as a Business Investment—A Vote for It a Vote for Prosperity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the determined and titanic competition for the natural proportion or more of the transportation traffic, not only between our own and other parts of this country, but also with our foreign competitor to the north, we must recognize the working of natural laws and direct our efforts to secure their aid, if success is to be ours.

Logically and justly, both rail and water routes are the servants of the people; all commerce is dependent upon means of transportation, and water is the cheapest carrier known to man. Wherever water routes have been improved there has been large increase of traffic thereon as well as upon paralleling railways, with reduction in the rates upon each—the cheaper always dictating reductions to the dearer, thus benefiting all shippers and their customers.

Our neighbors upon the north, while building a modern canal route, at an expenditure of some ninety millions, while serving themselves most, largely have forced our railways to meet their cheaper rates, thus saving to our State, through its paralleling systems of transit, much of the traffic, otherwise driven by railway combinations and differentials of 2 and 3 cents upon the bushel, to Southern and Northern Atlantic ports, now crippled by added terminal charges for lighterage imposed at New York. Notwithstanding this, a relative decrease in twenty-five years of nearly 50 per cent. of shipments has occurred through that port.

Since 1880 foreign commerce has increased $1,500,000,000 in our country, while (relative to its previous increase,) New York has fallen off $300,000,000 in the same period—startling truths for most sober reflection. In 1868 the Erie Canal carried 44 per cent. of the State traffic, but now only about 5 per cent.—being forty years behind the times and slow, yet still is carrying freight for less than half the price by railways, but whose control of terminals, in Buffalo and New York, taxes the boats to a limit which kills the canal route, as a regulator of freight rates.

Europe is gridironed with canals, the expenditure for which, when needed for traffic, is freely made as a most profitable investment. Within the past thirty years traffic upon the modernized canals of France has increased 140 per cent., while its competing railways have increased their shipments 76 per cent.—other things being equal, size of canal calibre giving greater relative profits.

But in Germany, the most progressive, if deliberate, country in Europe, 1,000-ton barge canals are now in successful operation, with steam and electricity in place of jaded animals, and, through her modernised locks, the boats are forwarded in less than three minutes—one-tenth of the time spent in the obsolete locks of our Erie Canal. Still, we wonder what has nearly ruined our natural leadership in traffic through this State.

It costs but $2.10 per ton for freight upon the lakes and Atlantics, from Duluth to Liverpool, while the freight by rail between Buffalo and New York, but one-eighth the distance, is nearly $3, exclusive of transfer charges, while our antiquated canal carries the same freight, exclusive of terminal charges (controlled by the railways) for less than $1. The proposed barge canal can do the same service for 50 cents, (inclusive of interest and cost of maintenance,) which, with terminals under State control, would confine the costs within $1 for a service now netting over $3, making a saving of $2 on each ton of traffic to the sea, which, multiplied by the 20,000,000 tons of freight the improved canal can carry annually, places a possible $40,000,000 saving to the credit of improved water route, with but $3,000,000 annual outlay (for the barge canal) by the people of this State.

The proposed ship canal, as a substitute, would cost $200,000,000 to build, would place its control in the Nation, would carry the traffic away from our people, possibly yet most doubtfully of equal benefit to New York, while dwarfing every other city, now and hereafter greatly to be built up, by the barge canal, whose working efficiency has been decided upon by most competent engineers, while the ship canal is but a delusion and hopelessly impracticable.

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce pamphlet supports water routes, but argues that Canada can excel our barge route, strangely forgetting that, with her fifteen-foot canal and locks admitting boats of 270 feet lengths, these same boats must navigate the lakes, carrying but 2,000 tons, while modern lake craft carries from 4,000 to 8,000 tons burden, both safer and greatly cheaper for like shipments, while the barge fleet of six boats will carry 5,700 tons at a load, managed by one crew, upon a safe route, operated by steam and electricity, with most modern locks and general equipment, factors that will place our canal service vastly beyond the cumbersome single boats of the Canada route.

With between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons of freight coming down the lakes, 40 per cent. of the entire traffic of our country's railways, shall we supinely watch the combination of crippling agencies, successfully destroying our rights, or, in the might of healthful citizenship, embrace our opportunity to open the gateway for this vast harvest of wealth, waiting at our gates?

Two former Presidents of the New York Central Railroad, Dean Richmond and Senator Chauncey M. Depew, favored canal enlargement.

The canal will reduce freight not alone to the cities along its route, but to every other contiguous section of the State and the country tributary, North, South, and West. A vote for the barge canal means a vote for prosperity, not alone for the cities, but to every village, hamlet, and farm of the State. Manchester spent $90,000,000 to save 4 cents freight per bushel by rail; our Government has spent nearly $70,000,000 to improve our lake and Niagara and Soo Canal. Our duty to complete a modern route to the sea is plain and needs only to be understood to be adopted with greatest energy.

J. D. BONNAR, M. D.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1903.

MADMAN AT COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Several Citizens and Policemen Free a Clerk from His Throttling Grasp.

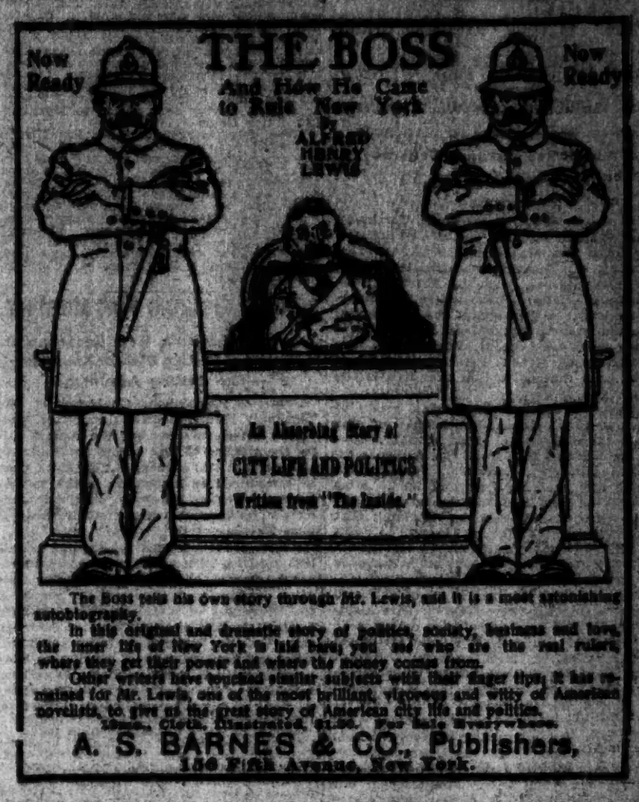
An insane man raved about the rotunda of the County Court House yesterday morning, and grabbed Thomas Daly, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, by the throat and tried to strangle him. Daly had struggled for some time alone when several citizens and two policemen overpowered the madman.

At the City Hall Police Station the Sergeant learned from the man that he was Eric Wilhelm, a Swede, thirty-five years old, and lived in Astoria, L. I. When Dr. Riggen of the Hudson Street Hospital approached the maniac knocked his medicine case out of his hands and struck him. The doctor had to make his examination while the man was held by several policemen.

Wilhelm was strapped down until an ambulance arrived from Bellevue Hospital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



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STOP TRAINS AT FRONTIER.

Canadian Authorities Will Hold Up New York Central Passengers for Inspection.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The New York Central Railroad officials at Malone have received notification from the Canadian customs officials at Ottawa that it is their intention, in the near future, to stop all passenger trains entering Canada at the frontier for examination by customs officials. Athlestan has been designated as the examining station on the St. Lawrence Division of the New York Central.

The new form of inspection will cause delays of from ten minutes to an hour, according to the number of passengers. No reason is given for a change from the present regulations, which include inspection while the trains are running at usual speed.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE.

National Federation Formed to Cope with the Labor Problem.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The conference for the purpose of forming a National federation of employers' associations met here to-day, and debate as to the name to be chosen caused an adjournment amid uproar and hisses.

When the convention reassumbled at night harmony had been restored, and it was voted unanimously to adopt the name "Citizens' Industrial Association of America." The organization will include both employers and alliances. It will endeavor to cope with the labor problem.

The addresses of the delegates were conservative and showed the disposition of the manufacturers only to uphold what they believed to be their right in the labor problem and to treat labor fairly. The majority of the delegates in favor of the provisions of the constitution and by-laws are said to be fair to the unionists.

A large fund, it is said, to be raised by per capita assessment, will be used to extend the movement throughout the country. It is expected that officers will be elected to-morrow.

Among those here are D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, President of the National Manufacturers' Association; J. W. Van Cleave, E. F. Debrul of Cincinnati of the National Metal Trades, Marshall Cushing of New York, J. C. Craig of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, F. W. Hodges, representing Detroit employers, and C. N. Chadwick and James T. Hoile, representing the employers of New York. John Van Cleave of St. Louis was elected temporary Chairman and A. C. Marshall of Dayton, Ohio, temporary Secretary.

NO WORK UNTIL NEXT SPRING.

Chicago Brickmakers Discharged—Industry to Close Down—Strikes the Cause.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Fourteen hundred brickmakers have just been laid off in Cook County and told that there would be no more work until late next Spring. Four hundred will be discharged in December, and the industry in this district will be closed down.

The prevalence of strikes and the increased cost of building in Chicago have stopped practically all construction work. The brick companies have on hand enough stock to last for months, and do not intend to increase the supply.

The movement to lay off men is alleged to have begun with the Illinois Brick Company, known as the trust, and came unexpectedly to the men.

FEENEY MAKES STATEMENT.

Says Philadelphia Master Builders Cannot Start Lock-Out Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Frank Feeney, President of the Allied Building Trades Council, issued a statement to-day declaring that that body has an agreement with the Master Builders' Exchange, running until May 1, 1904, which will prevent the masters from carrying out their threat to lock out their employes Jan. 1.

Feeney's statement was provoked by a letter from the exchange yesterday in which it reiterated its determination to stand by the open-shop principle, in view of the Allied Council's decision not to abandon sympathetic strikes.

A member of the Advisory Board of the Master Builders' Exchange said to-night: "President Feeney is only partly correct in saying our contracts bind us until May 1. Most of our contracts expire in November and December, some in February and April, but only a few in May."

INSURANCE AGAINST STRIKES.

Edward Atkinson's Scheme for Doing Away with Labor Troubles.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Edward Atkinson, the well-known economist, as a witness before the special legislative commission on the relations between employers and employes, to-day advocated mutual insurance against strikes as the surest panacea for labor troubles. He outlined a policy of organizing the manufacturers into a mutual insurance company to which workmen who are not members of trades unions should be admitted and insured against loss of pay in time of strikes.

The cost to the manufacturer of such insurance, he said, would not be more than one-half of 1 per cent. of its capital and to the workmen not more than $5 a year.

Kentucky Mining Differences.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29.—National Organizer Rice of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of the mine operators adjourned to-day after failing to settle the differences between operatives and operators of mines not included in the Knoxville settlement. They agreed to leave the question to United States Judge C. D. Clark of this city. The mines involved are those of the Indian Head Coal Company and Paris Coal Company at Cumberland Falls, Ky.; New Cumberland Coal Company at Williams Station, Ky., and the Jellico Coal Company in Laurel County.

Mr. JACOB A. RIIS'S New Book of Stories of the

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Simply tells straight to the heart some of the true stories that came to him during the years he describes in "The Making of an American." Mr. Riis has for nearly a quarter of a century gone up and down the city as a reporter fighting "The Battle with the Slum." Many are Christmas stories, some funny, some pathetic, but all are genuine.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

A DECORATION FOR CITY HALL.

Symbolical Figures on the Ceiling of the Aldermanic Chamber by Sears.

The new decoration of that ceiling of the City Hall which hears the debates of the Aldermen should have visitors enough this week, for the President of the Borough, the architect of the Borough, the contractor to whom the decorations were let, and the painter who designed and executed the ceiling's adornment each and severally issued cards for Thursday, Oct. 29, from 2 to 5 P. M. Occasion was given yesterday to try the effect of gazing at a picture on a high ceiling without dislocating one's neck and to decide upon the question whether a ceiling is ever the proper place for a work of art containing figures of gods and men, or any others than those of angels and birds. And by angels the kind is meant that is not embarrassed by superfluous legs, and even manages to be plump and jovial without arms—the angels that cannot so much as sit on a cloud for lack of the wherewithal. Now, the decoration of the Aldermanic chamber contains neither angels nor birds, but a galaxy of symbolical figures, having no wings but all the usual limbs, not to speak of banners and shields and other attributes galore.

Those who have visited the halls and palaces of the departed great in Italy and France, in Germany and England, may recall the peculiar feeling that grows in the back of one's head after too enthusiastic an inspection of the pictorial work of masters on ceilings. The most-to-be-reprobated master in this line of art is Tiepolo of Venice, who was not content to leave about his own favored land a number of works of art directly responsible for crick-in-the-neck in tourists, but must needs infest Austria and Bavaria with the noisome passion for the decoration of ceilings. Tiepolo's fine Italian hand is seen in the way he lures one into gazing straight overhead at the final effects of his genius. He will paint a wall, for instance, and over the cornice he will place a modeled figure in the round. On the cove of the ceiling he will give you figures in half relief, then others in low relief, and so, by imperceptible degrees, he tempts your eyes upward until the flat ceiling is reached, where he fairly revels in painted figures most marvelous for their foreshortening and the bold positions into which he throws nymphs and demi-gods, deities and celestial steeds. After studying Tiepolo one is forced to the conclusion that he was a humorist and knew perfectly well that thousands of people would get demoralization of the muscles of the neck through his wonderful creations.

The architect of the City Hall was under the ban of the Italians, and so he arranged a fine oval centre in the Aldermanic Chamber, with small additional spaces north, south, east, and west. A handsome frame marks out these places for the decorator thus making it imperative that they shall be filled in the orthodox way by the brush of the artist. It was not a question whether to do it or not. Like the Noble Six Hundred it had to be. The only question is how Mr. Ruber Sears has accomplished his allotted task.

Doubtless those who now see the canvas in place will say that he has done it well—especially those who are so provident as to bring with them hand glasses, by gazing into which they can bring the whole composition down before them in a small compass. Certainly, at the height it now holds, the figures and colors take their places and harmonize better than it seemed possible when the separate parts of the whole were being completed in the Vanderbilt Gallery up town. Viewed from the platform at the easterly end of the chamber, where the public sits, the figures of the tier of figures that sit or stand before the hemisphere depicted behind them occupy their allotted places with ease and grace. Above the sphere roll the light clouds on a blue sky; at the nearer point of the oval the sail and masts, the bridge pier, and other objects that hint of the commerce and life of the city do not obtrude themselves. The personification of the nations who are receiving New York (a gracious woman enthroned, who reaches forward a scroll to the standing figure of New York,) is flanked by a draped female genius of learning and the arts, and on the other side by a seated male figure with a banner, representing commerce and navigation. The scene is one of Europe with attendant symbolical figures receiving the City of New York before her throne, rather than the scene one might expect from the phraseology of the invitation, which runs thus: "The City of New York as the Eastern Gateway of the American Continent Receives the Tribute of the Nations." Rather is it New York in a properly humble frame of mind appearing before Europe on her throne to take from Europe's hand a diploma awarding her a place among the great cities of the world.

The artist's idea is happier than the title he has chosen, and that is the main point. Certainly we are apt to forget all that we owe to Europe, and Mr. Sears has reminded us of it. When the long-suffering foreigner becomes a trifle weary of American brag and tall talk, and indicates to us that same—in the way that foreigners will—that it is the time to lead him to the old City Hall and point to this ceiling in proof that we are really not so bad as we seem—that, in fact, among other things not entirely admirable, we have caught from him the trick of sounding our own horn a little too vigorously for good taste.

From the galleries the picture disappears owing to the nearness of the ceiling. It is a handsome room, the Aldermanic Chamber, and the pulling down of the old House of Records has greatly improved the outlook from the windows. These are on the east and north, so that a good light, especially in the morning, floods the room, greatly to the advantage of the picture on the ceiling, there being no windows on the south and west to introduce conflicting light. The picture finishes this interior. We should be grateful to the artist for having so handled the colors that no garish and noisy notes fall from the ceiling. The decoration chimes in very pleasantly with the mahogany desks and railings and the dark walls, where portraits of Gen. Washington by Greenough and of Henry Clay by C. L. Jarves are hanging. It is a sign of the competent mural painter that the picture adapts itself at once to the interior in

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CALL CONGER'S CARBON ENGINE A SWINDLE

Promoter Is Said to Have Cornelius Vanderbilt on His List.

Prosecutor Asserts That $50,000 Was Invested in a Device Approximating Perpetual Motion.

John G. Conger, a promoter, of 410 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeants McConville, Peabody, and Clark and locked in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. He will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning on the technical charge of having stolen $40, but, according to the police and Assistant District Attorney Kresel, there are behind this arrest swindles to the amount of at least $50,000, with Cornelius Vanderbilt as one of the victims.

The following story, in substance, was told by Mr. Kresel, who obtained the warrant for Conger's arrest last Wednesday from Magistrate Deuel in the Tombs Police Court.

Conger came to this city from Oswego, N. Y., where he is said to be well connected, about a year ago. He was prominent in secret society circles, and on the strength of his credentials gained admission to some organizations in this city, where he made many acquaintances. Soon after his arrival he opened offices in the St. James Building, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. The name, "National Carbon Engine Company," was painted on the door in gilt letters, and Conger fell into the habit of introducing himself as President of the concern.

Conger is about forty-two years old. He is a big man and wears good clothes. Soon he began to explain to some of his friends that in the carbon engine which the company had been organized to promote he had made an invention that before long would bring him much money. He had not been in this city long when he made the acquaintance of William Reynolds, a broker with an office in the Wells Building at 18 Broadway, and his partner in business, William N. Wilson.

Conger told his acquaintances that the engine in moving would generate the carbon gas which in its compressed form was used as motive power, and that all that was needed was to start it off. That done, there was hardly a limit to what it could perform, the only trouble being to think up things for it to do. He said it would be a great thing for railroads, inasmuch as it would save at least 75 per cent. on coal consumption, and had electricity beaten to a stand-still.

On these representations, according to Mr. Kresel, he induced Reynolds to take $2,500 worth of stock in the company, and also sold a batch to Charles E. Francis, lawyer of 47 Cedar Street, for $3,000.

About that time Conger made the acquaintance of an engineer named Smith. Mr. Smith, according to the Assistant District Attorney, sunk the cassons for the Whitehall Building, and at one time was prominently connected with the New York Central Railroad. He was a friend of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who through him became interested in the carbon engine.

Mr. Kresel last night was not in a position to say to what amount Mr. Vanderbilt had invested in the National Carbon Engine Company's stock, but he said the amount was a large one. Besides these, Mr. Kresel said, he felt confident scores of others would come forward when the story of Conger's arrest had become public.

Conger, according to Mr. Kresel's story, told the investors that he needed the money in order to improve and put the appliance on the market. They held the stock, and, while they did not get any dividends, they thought the invention would eventually pan out. Conger dropped in on them occasionally and reported progress.

On July 2 this year he paid a visit to Mr. Reynolds at his office. He told Reynolds, it is said, that although his scheme was well on its prosperous way, he was temporarily embarrassed, and asked for a loan of $40 to pay the express dues on a box full of valuable securities which had arrived from St. Paul, Minn., where an uncle of his, who had been President of the First National Bank, had just died. Conger said the securities were for himself and for an aunt. He obtained the loan.

On his way down, Conger, according to Mr. Kresel, also dropped in on a friend with an office on one of the lower floors in the same building. The name of this man is James Simmons. He is a broker, living at 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He told him the same story and got $50. Reynolds and Simmons happened to meet at luncheon the same day, and Conger came up for discussion, which led to a comparison of notes on his visit to their offices the same day.

They made an investigation at the office of the Wells Fargo Company and the Metropolitan Trust and found, they assert, that Conger's story of the securities was without foundation. Then they went to Brooklyn to have another look at the carbon engine, and what they found there convinced him that this was purely a stage affair that looked all right but did not come up to what had been said of it.

They found that it had not even been patented, or that at least Conger held no patent on it. Then, after several attempts to get their money back, they reported the matter to the District Attorney's office.

Conger is married. His wife, a young woman, was making ineffectual attempts last night to obtain bail for her husband.

RUN OF BRIDGE EXCITEMENTS.

Epileptic, Derailed Car, and a "Pincher" Provide Three Minutes' Diversion for Waiting Throng.

A series of adventures made a lot of excitement at the Park Row entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge for a few minutes at 10 o'clock last night.

In the first place William Roy, a photoengraver, forty-four years old, of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, fell down in front of the bridge in an epileptic fit and cut open his head. He had scarcely been carried to the lavatory before a big flat car used in the construction of the four new loops left the rails on Loop No. 1.

In less than a minute later another alleged "Jack the Pincher" was collared among a lot of women whom he was annoying. The screams of the women brought Detective Lauterbaum, who arrested a man who said he was William H. Thompson, forty-five years old, of 340 East Forty-ninth Street.

Surgeon Rice sewed up Roy's head, and took him to the Hudson Street Hospital; a trolley car pulled the big flat car on the track again; the alleged "Pincher" was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and things were serene again.

WANT JAGERS'S BROTHER NOW.

Police Seek Him to Testify Against Man Accused of Killing Mrs. Bevans at Peters Valley.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—George Jagers, who was arrested at his home yesterday in Peters Valley and brought here to the county jail charged with the murder of Mrs. Victor Bevins, has neither eaten nor slept since his arrest. The authorities today were searching for his brother Joseph. They want him, it is said, to testify against George.

Victor Bevans owns the farm which the Jager brothers worked. For years they had been a mortgage upon it, and Bevans and his wife came to Newton a week ago last Wednesday to draw money with which to pay it. Jagers is alleged to have planned to obtain the money after murdering the couple. As a matter of fact, there was less than $25 in the house at the time of the shooting, as Bevans had taken a cashier's check instead of cash. All last night Jagers's moans could be plainly heard outside the jail. This morning a morbidly curious crowd gathered to listen.

"SPIRIT PAINTINGS" SOLD.

Twenty of the Diss De Bar Pictures Disposed Of at Auction for Small Amounts.

Twenty of the Diss de Bar "spirit paintings," for which Luther R. Marsh once gave a fortune, were sold for $1,155.50 last night by public auction at 366 Fifth Avenue. Charles T. Winch paid the highest price of the sale, $197.50, for "The Circumcision," attributed to Rembrandt, the second largest price being paid by William M. Chase, the artist, for the portrait of "A Dutch Magistrate," attributed to Van Dyke. There was a large crowd present and considerable curiosity was shown about the pictures, and the bidding was lively, though within small sums.

Before commencing the sale, Alfred Pagelow, the attorney representing the administrator, made a short speech in which he gave the history of the pictures, telling how they were obtained by Ann O'Delia Diss de Bar from S. L. Loewenherts, an art collector who lived in a basement at the corner of Ninth Street and University Place, and used them to swindle the late Luther R. Marsh, a founder of the Union League Club and a well-known lawyer.

According to the story she got the old man interested in spiritualism, and, powdering the pictures over with chalk, would slowly erase it in a darkened room and tell Mr. Marsh that her hands were being guided by the great masters of painting, and had as her proof the works exposed to view when the lights were turned on.

In 1888 Mr. Marsh's house, at 160 Madison Avenue, was raided by Police Inspector Byrnes and the woman arrested and tried for fraud. She was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, was released, and got in more serious trouble later in London, and is now in an English prison. Loewenherts died in 1886, and receipts from Mme. de Bar for 101 pictures were found among his possessions. As administrator David Valkenburgh took forty-five pictures from Police Headquarters about a year ago, and has now put them on sale. The remaining twenty-five will be sold to-night.

PRISONER DIES OF POISON.

Truman H. Wheeler of Lestershire Was Arrested for Attempting to Burn Drug Store.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—After being arrested on the charge of attempting to burn his drug store in Lestershire today, Truman H. Wheeler took poison in the Court House in this city this afternoon and died about an hour later in the County Jail.

At 10 o'clock this morning Benjamin T. Ash, a merchant of this city, who owns the Lestershire Block in which Wheeler had his drug store, had a peculiar presentiment that he ought to go and see his building. When he reached the store he found it locked, but thought he could see a little smoke inside. A man was put in over the transom and opened the store. In the backroom was found a dish of sealing wax boiling over an oil stove, with excelsior, two large cans of gasolene, and a dish of high explosive, composed of glycerine and an acid, surrounding the stove. The wax was just ready to boil over, and as soon as that happened it would have ignited and communicated with the surrounding inflammable material, causing an explosion and the destruction of the building, and probably the loss of several lives in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, directly over the store.

Wheeler had locked the store, and came to this city. He was arrested at noon, and on arraignment was held for the Grand Jury on the charge of arson.

Judge Parsons fixed bail at $1,500. Wheeler asked permission to go out to find a bondsman. He was permitted to go in charge of a policeman. Before going out he asked the officer to permit him to go into a closet in the Court House basement. The two then went to a store on Chenango Street, where Wheeler became ill. A physician was called and Wheeler was taken to jail, where he died in a few minutes. A bottle was found in the Court House closet from which Wheeler had taken a dose of diluted prussic acid. Wheeler was about fifty years old and unmarried.

SUICIDE FOUGHT FOR REVOLVER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 29.—Charles Palmer, eighteen years old, of West Long Branch, shot himself through the temple in the home of Mrs. Harry van Notes, at Oakhurst, near here, and died within an hour. He was greatly depressed while talking to a cousin about a love affair and suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket. The cousin tried to get possession of the weapon, but Palmer finally succeeded in pointing it at his head.

GERMAN OFFICERS' HONOR CODE.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The case of Naval Ensign Hüssner, who was recently imprisoned for killing an artilleryman who failed to salute him properly, has resulted in the issuance of an imperial decree against the abuse of private soldiers by officers.

According to this decree an attack on a superior officer by a drunken private will not in the future be considered an insult, and only when the person of the officer is in danger is he permitted to use a weapon. The superior officer who is so attacked shall, to avoid a controversy with a private, have the drunkard removed by his comrades. These regulations are to be read to the army and navy every four months.

"Das Zapfensreich," a military drama dealing with a conflict between an officer and a private, by Franz Adam Beyerlein, was presented at the Lessing Theatre tonight, and was a success. The Crown Prince was present. Herr Beyerlein is the author of the military novel "Jena and Sedan."

Fire at the Polo Grounds.

A slight fire was discovered last night under the fence of the Polo Grounds, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Bradhurst Avenue, by Thomas Bell, the caretaker, who turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived a width of about thirty feet of the fence was ablaze. A crowd of people who were attending a mass meeting at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street ran to the scene, and the reserves of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station were called out to drive the crowds back. The firemen soon extinguished the blaze. The loss is estimated at $200.

Mr. Morgan at McKinley's Tomb.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 29.—J. P. Morgan, with a party of ten officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, visited the tomb of President McKinley to-day. The party was en route from New York to Chicago in a special train, and at Mr. Morgan's wish the train was stopped here and a visit made to the vault. Other members of the party were President Lorimer of New York, head of the Fort Wayne Railroad; Mr. Spencer, Secretary of the road; Thomas Rodd of Pittsburg, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania, and Division Superintendent E. T. Whiter, who was in charge of the train.

J. P. Morgan on Inspection Tour.

J. P. Morgan left New York Wednesday evening to make a trip of inspection over the lines of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company in company with officers of that road. Mr. Morgan will return to this city in time to vote next Tuesday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WOBURN, Mass., Oct. 29.—Fire to-day in the patent leather factory of ex-Mayor Hugh D. Murray caused a loss of $15,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 29.—The main buildings of the William C. Newport Company's chemical fertiliser factory at Riverside, near here, were burned to-day. Loss estimated at $50,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 29.—The works of the Johnson Bridge Company in this city were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is about $125,000; partly covered by insurance. About 600 men are thrown out of employment. John R. Johnson of Philadelphia is President of the company.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 29.—The losses in last night's fire will not exceed $250,000. The principal losers are Livingston & Son, Weil & Son, Michael & Brother, and R. G. Terrell. La Gomarrino Hotel was damaged about $10,000. Mayor Lang was slightly injured while aiding the firemen.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

9:40 A. M.—3:45 Third Avenue; Michael Kulris; damage, $25.

10:10 A. M.—836 Cherry Street; Isaac Sweitel; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—178 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Corris; no damage.

11 A. M.—67 East Tenth Street; C. S. Chrystiansen; no damage.

12:55 P. M.—Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, William's Bridge; V. Devkoski; damage, $100.

2:50 P. M.—Trinity Avenue and Bronx Kills; W. Morris; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Mahok Club; damage, $500.

5:10 P. M.—533 West Forty-second Street; Mrs. E. Crowly; damage, $25.

7:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Bradhurst Avenue; National Exhibition Company; damage, $200.

8:10 P. M.—44 Rutgers Street; Wolff Steinberg; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—53 Amsterdam Avenue; Max Weisen; damage, $500.

10:50 P. M.—319 West Twenty-first Street; Thomas Morrison; damage, $100.

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FOREIGN MARKET WANTED

Secretary Shaw Speaks in Boston of Its Great Importance.

Urges All Reasonable Effort to Get Trade in South America and South Africa.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—At a Republican rally in Tremont Temple this evening Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the principal speaker.

Mr. Shaw spoke in part as follows:

"While the importance of foreign markets is apparent to all, it is more important still that we do not lose sight of the value of our own markets. I submit that it would be unwise for us to adopt the Democratic contention and surrender what we now have in the hope of getting a larger share of what we do not now have. Giving away what is ours will not secure for use what we do not now possess. England has proceeded upon the Democratic theory for many, many years. She has given us free access to her markets and we annually sell to Great Britain $600,000,000 worth of goods. We have protected our markets and Great Britain annually sells to us about $155,000,000.

"Our policy of protecting our markets and thus keeping them for ourselves has resulted in a balance of trade in our favor of $500,000,000 per annum.

"The policy pursued by Great Britain and advocated by the Democratic Party has resulted in a balance of trade against her of $1,000,000,000 per annum. Our Democratic friends during all these years have urged us to try the English policy of a tariff for revenue only. We have tried it a few times and the result has been practically the same every time.

"But, conceding the importance of more markets, my belief is that there is open to us a yet more excellent way to secure them. We are securing only 10 per cent. of the trade of South America, of South Africa, and of the countries washed by the Pacific Ocean. This trade is worth more than a thousand million dollars per annum. We get 10 per cent. of it. Other countries secure the balance.

"Why? They are ready to pay the price. They avail themselves of every natural advantage and pay the price of others. They have and we do not have direct and regular steamship communication with these countries.

"We created the commerce of the interior and of the Pacific Slope by means of subsidized railroads. We now subsidize rivers and harbors in the hope of aiding commerce.

"Last Winter a bill was introduced offering a subsidy for American ships, but it was defeated. Assisting it by defeat. I was not satisfied with its provisions. But I had the experts of the Treasury Department figure it out and it would have cost this Nation not to exceed $1,000,000 per annum, unless some of her citizens had employed American labor in American shipyards and constructed ships from American raw materials taken from American mines and American forests. Then, had ships enough been constructed, it might have cost us $9,000,000 per annum. But the bill provided that there never should be expended more than $9,000,000 in any one year.

"We annually pay $200,000,000 to foreign subsidized ships to get our foreign commerce carried. Senator Hanna told me there were three companies ready if the bill was passed to make contracts to build the ships and establish and maintain regular lines in three directions where we now have no ships. But practically every Democrat voted against it, not because of its provisions, but on principle.

"I recognize that the term 'subsidy' has a bogey sound. It is a good scare word. But it ought to take something more than scare words to deter us from every reasonable effort to get our share of the trade of the countries I have referred to. All Europe is establishing commercial colonies, warehouses, branch offices, and banks on many of these shores. No man can now say how soon complications may arise similar to those that recently existed in Venezuela, and no one can now predict to what extent and in what manner the United States may become interested in the result of these complications.

"It is my judgment that we should use all reasonable means to be early on the ground."

KNEISEL QUARTET IN BROOKLYN

First of Its Series in the Brooklyn Institute's Course at Association Hall.

The many and varied activities of the Brooklyn Institute include music in some of its most interesting forms, and the courses planned by that organization for the coming season are numerous and important. One of the projected series was begun last evening when the Kneisel Quartet gave the first of five chamber concerts in Association Hall. It was the quartet's first appearance in Greater New York since its members have severed their connection with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and it was warmly greeted by a large audience. The programme included the string quartet in G major by Kopylow that will be heard in this borough next Tuesday evening, Bach's concerto in D minor, played by Messrs. Kneisel and Theodorowics; a quartet fragment by Schubert in C minor, and Schumann's quintet for piano and strings. The piano parts were played by Mrs. Thomas Tapper of Boston.

It was a singularly charming concert. The quartet by the Russian Kopylow is clear, melodious, well knit, and, though not a great work, very well worth the hearing. There was great enjoyment afforded by the broad and dignified style in which the Bach concerto was played, a composition which has the characteristic strength and tenderness of its great author. The cadenza in the third movement was that provided by the elder Hellmesberger—quite in the spirit of the composition, though nobody would ever suppose that Bach would have introduced the quotation from the preceding slow movement, which is quite a modern idea—and of a truly remarkable beauty and fullness of tonal effect. The movement of a quartet that Schubert never finished was wholly unfamiliar, and full of the composer's most alluring grace. The Schumann quintet was played with an admirable feeling for the richness and lusciousness of color that is one of its most striking qualities. Mrs. Tapper showed herself through her share of the performance to be a valuable acquisition in chamber music.

"MERELY MARY ANN."

Eleanor Robson Produces Zangwill's Comedy Successfully in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 29.—Eleanor Robson appeared at the Lyceum Theatre tonight in the first production of Israel Zangwill's comedy, "Merely Mary Ann." Miss Robson's work completely won the audience. She was admirably supported.

The cast was as follows:

Mary Ann, merely.....Eleanor Robson
Lancelot, a composer.....Edwin Arden
Mr. Peter, in business.....Frank Doane
Herr Bralmson, a music publisher...Guy Nichols
Rev. Samuel Smedge, a country vicar.....W. A. Hackett
O'Gorman, a Sunday journalist..Henry Robinson
Jim Blaydes, a medical student..Thomas Graham
Lord Valentine Foxwell, a gilded youth.....Arthur Story
Mrs. Leadbeater, a lodging-house keeper.....Ada Dwyer
Rosie, her daughter.....Laura Hope Crews
The Sisters Trippit, music-hall dancers.....Esther Beeman and Helen Arnton
Lady Chelmer, a poor peeress...Julia Lewis
Caroline, Countess of Foxwell, her friend.....Grace Thorn Coulter
Lady Gladys Foxwell, the Countess's daughter.....Ethel Strickland
The Hon. Rowena Fitzgeorge, a society beauty.....Mabel Strickland

Englander's Suit Against H. B. Sire.

Henry B. Sire, the theatrical manager, did not appear in the City Court yesterday morning under a judgment obtained by Ludwig Englander, a musical composer, and another order was procured instructing the judgment creditor to make payment within ten days or be punished for contempt. Englander claims certain royalties from the musical comedy, "The Man in the Moon." The judgment he obtained was not paid, and an execution was issued against Mr. Sire's property. This, however, was returned unsatisfied, and Sire was ordered to appear yesterday in supplementary proceedings as to his ability to pay the judgment.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Announcement was made yesterday that Nat Goodwin's engagement at the New Amsterdam Theatre in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will close Saturday, Nov. 14, after which he will go on tour, Boston being the first stop. On the following Monday, Oct. 16, Miss Maxine Elliott will move up from the Garrick to Klaw & Erlanger's Theatre, and continue her run in Clyde Fitch's "Her Own Way." Her engagement at the New Amsterdam will be limited to two weeks, since "Mother Goose" comes there on Nov. 30.

***

Mrs. Frank Norris, widow of the author of "The Pit," has come from Chicago to be present at the last rehearsals of the dramatization of her husband's novel. She will attend a rehearsal this morning at the Madison Square Theatre. The opening night of "The Pit" is one week from Monday.

***

In regard to the Chicago dispatch published yesterday morning to the effect that Julia Marlowe was to abandon "Fools of Nature," Charles B. Dillingham, her manager, said last night that he had heard no word from her about it. He said, further, that he knew nothing about the rumored close of the play and could make no statement.

***

Felix Mottl and Anton Fuchs, Metropolitan Opera conductors, are sick. The latter has been in this country about a week and the former only two days. Their illness is not dangerous, but it is particularly inconvenient now because it breaks into the rehearsals just begun by Mr. Conried.

***

Mme. Adelina Patti and her suite are to arrive to-morrow on the Cunarder Etruria. She will go immediately to the Savoy Hotel. She will rest from the fatigues of her voyage, in order to appear at her best Monday evening at Carnegie Hall.

***

To-night in Hartford, Conn., Arthur Byron will make his first appearance as a star. The play will be Clyde Fitch's "Major Andre." It is the third in the series of historical dramas by Mr. Fitch, the other two being "Nathan Hale" and "Barbara Frietchie." Crystal Herne is Mr. Byron's leading woman.

***

E. H. Sothern and Daniel Frohman have decided to postpone the proposed benefit for the Actors' Fund. The programme of ten acts from ten separate and distinct plays will be carried out after the Christmas holidays in the week when Mr. Sothern is appearing in Harlem. The reason for the postponement is that Mr. Sothern and his company are so occupied with performances of "The Proud Prince" that they have no time to rehearse.

SMOKELESS POWDER GUN TEST.

Ten-Inch Brown Wire Shooter at Sandy Hook Hurls 575-Pound Projectile Half Mile Per Second.

Charged with 143 pounds of 35 per cent. nitro-glycerine smokeless powder the ten-inch brown wire gun at the Sandy Hook proving ground yesterday sent a 575-pound projectile flying through the air at the rate of 2,505 feet per second. It was a successful test of the new gun which Capt. Dunn of Sandy Hook made for the Government.

Four rounds were fired. The first was with 138 pounds of 35 per cent. nitro-glycerine smokeless powder, and a 575-pound projectile. This gave a pressure of 34,430 pound to the square inch and 2,370 feet per second muzzle velocity.

The largest charge shook the bridge threateningly when it was fired. Capt. Dunn found that the threads of the bridge block and the bushing that holds it in place did not fit exactly, and some repairs will have to be made before the tests are resumed.

Altogether 100 rounds are to be fired. Up to the present there have been twenty-four. The only trouble has been with the bridge mechanism. The gun, under trial is forty-five calibres long and weighs twenty-six tons.

"HOLY CITY," THEN A TRAGEDY.

Case of Oakes and Sharrer, for Murder, to Go to Jury To-day.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 29.—George Oakes and Eugene L. Sharrer, on trial for the murder of William E. Rymon, have now given their testimony in defense or their lives, and the case will go to the jury to-day.

The accused swore that on the night of the murder, Aug. 14, they were set upon by Rymon and his friend Walker, who brutally assaulted them. Oakes admitted that he fired one shot as he was being pursued.

Telling of their call, earlier in the evening, upon Miss Lena Beck—jealousy over whom is thought to have led to the tragedy—they said she had sung the "Holy City" to them, and that everything had been lovely until shadows of what appeared to be crouching men were seen outside the house. They ventured forth because they were both armed.

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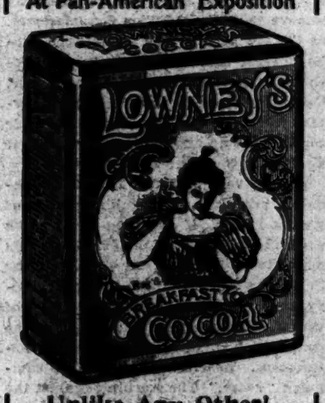

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

ELECTION FORECASTS.

A correspondent who in former years has made advance estimates of the city vote which showed a remarkable approach to correctness sends us, in tabulated form, the results of his examination of political conditions and the registration figures this year. Our correspondent has not attempted a prediction or a forecast. He apportions the vote on the percentages of Low and SHEPARD in 1901, and makes allowance for two new factors which must enter into the computation this year—the Devery vote and the revolt against Tammany dictation among the Democratic followers of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN in Brooklyn. The table allows to Mr. DEVERY 16,700 votes in the whole city, which we think is considerably above his probable total. It estimates at 15,000 the number of Brooklyn organization Democrats who will vote for Mr. Low, as an expression of their resentment against Tammany attempts to usurp party control in Brooklyn. Otherwise the vote is divided according to the Shepard and Low percentages of 1901. We give below our correspondent's table, showing a plurality for Mr. Low of 47,068:

CITY VOTE BY BOROUGHS.

	Registration.	Total Estimated Vote.
Manhattan and Bronx	361,848	323,035
Brooklyn	221,078	204,836
Queens	31,771	29,194
Richmond	14,553	13,519
Total	628,950	575,624

	Low.	McClellan.	Devery.
Manhattan and Bronx	150,920	162,165	15,000
Brooklyn	130,323	73,013	1,500
Queens	14,258	14,126	200
Richmond	6,895	6,624	....
Total	302,996	255,928	16,700

Low's plurality, 47,068.

Our correspondent, as we have said, does not claim for these figures the quality of prophecy, hardly that of an estimate. They show only how a vote would be cast this year if no "conversions" have been made from Tammany in the past two years, making allowance, however, for the situation in Brooklyn and the subtraction of DEVERY'S vote from the Tammany total. This table may be of some assistance to those who wish to exercise their ingenuity in ciphering out the result.

For our own part, we think the broad general view of campaign conditions a more satisfactory guide. From this point of view the structural features are: First, that Tammany is by no means so well organized or so efficiently led as it was two years ago; second, that its campaign has been on the argument a total failure; third, that it has exhibited itself as entirely unregenerate, insomuch that every voter is on notice that the election of Mr. MCCLELLAN as Mayor involves the return of the disgraceful conditions of the Van Wyck administration; fourth, the two years of Mayor Low's clean and successful administration have not only demonstrated to men of decent minds the immense moral and material superiority of the non-partisan and business-like method of administering public affairs, but they have conferred benefits upon thousands and thousands of voters living in the tenements and the humbler homes of the city of which it is not in human nature that they should be insensible. We cannot believe that the voters of this city, of whom nearly 600,000 will go to the polls next Tuesday, will be content to indorse the administration of Mayor Low by so small a plurality as 47,000. The logic and common sense of the situation justify the supporters of the Fusion cause in expecting a much higher plurality.

REPUBLICAN "LEADERS."

It would be lamentable and disgraceful if any serious harm should come to the cause of good government through the treachery of a portion of the minor leaders of the Republican Party. It is not to be denied that such treachery is feared to a certain extent, and the fear prevails, not among the allies of the Republicans in the Fusion movement, but among prominent Republicans who are themselves devoted to the Fusion movement, and who are only too well acquainted with the character of the men suspected. The facts communicated to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee by Mr. MORGAN, the State Superintendent of Elections, are calculated to confirm suspicions aroused by other circumstances.

Unfortunately there is a certain percentage of the Republican workers who are open to an arrangement of a corrupt sort. They have little to hope for in the way of patronage from a reform administration. They are in sympathy with the Tammany way of doing things. They have "done business" with Tammany in the past and are quite ready to resume it if they can safely. It is this element that Gov. ODELL has referred to on successive occasions, at the close of last year's campaign and at the opening of this year's, when he insisted that all district leaders should be held accountable for the results in their districts, and changed unless those results were creditable. These men, however, would do well to remember that very little can be done under the present election law to betray their trust without danger of the penitentiary. They will be most carefully watched; they will be closely followed up, and the District Attorney will not fail in his duty regarding them. They may deal in promises to vote the Tammany ticket, but the moment they undertake to cross the line of the voting room and to see that the promises are fulfilled, they run the risk of imprisonment.

One thing should be plain from the situation. That is the utter irresponsibility of all partisan government for the city and the complete necessity for non-partisan management if the affairs of the city are to be dealt with honestly and for the interests of the people only. Any party trafficking in the places as the spoils of victory is bound to breed a lot of hungry, conscienceless followers who will always be open to bargains with the opposite party. The sole choice is between honest business management on the one hand or rotten bi-party trickery on the other.

A TAMMANY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Reckless as he is in campaign utterances, Mr. MCCLELLAN does not venture to say that Gen. GREENE has not been an honest and efficient Police Commissioner. A good citizen bringing charges against a Police Commissioner would naturally and inevitably make a lax enforcement of the laws the matter of his accusation. He would complain that life and property were not protected; that immorality was rife, and that base and lawless persons were unmolested in their defiance of public opinion and public decency. He would be very likely, also, to make the charge that the Police Commissioner corruptly accepted money and permitted those above and those below him to accept money from violators of the law. Mr. MCCLELLAN does not have the hardihood to bring such charges as these. He knows that they would be instantly denounced as false, that they would be regarded as false by every voter in his audience. His ostensible reason for dissatisfaction with Gen. GREENE is drawn from the history of the Asphalt Company, a matter which has no relation to the business of the Police Department, and, as Gen. GREENE properly points out, is under examination in the courts.

But this is not Mr. MCCLELLAN'S real reason. Gen. GREENE as Police Commissioner would be altogether intolerable to a Tammany administration. The business of the Tammany leaders could not be successfully carried on with an honest man in that office. Gen. GREENE would not permit the dives and the red light places to carry on their infamous business. Under his administration the Tammany "system" of selling protection to criminals and the keepers of immoral resorts could not be re-established. He would instantly dismiss any police officer or patrolman who levied blackmail. He would deprive the gambling "combine" of hundreds of thousands of dollars of annual revenue. The sources of income from which the chiefs of Tammany have grown rich in the past would be cut off if he were retained as Police Commissioner. Tammany can dispense with the control of other departments. The head of the Police Department must be one of its own instruments, or its revolting but profitable business comes to an end.

These are the actual reasons which compel the Tammany candidate to say that he could not get along with Gen. GREENE as Police Commissioner. "Under no circumstances shall I appoint Mr. GREENE Police Commissioner," he says, "nor shall I appoint as Police Commissioner any man of Mr. GREENE'S reputed character." He will not, of necessity, have to appoint Gen. GREENE or a successor to Gen. GREENE, whose term of office will not expire until 1906. But there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. MCCLELLAN as Mayor would promptly remove the present Police Commissioner, as the law permits him to do if the public interest so required. Were Mr. MCCLELLAN elected to the office of Mayor, Tammany interests and the public interests would be with him interchangeable terms. It is an absolute certainty that if he went in Gen. GREENE would go out.

We are very glad the Tammany candidate has made this frank statement of his intentions. If anything could make sure the election of Mayor Low this ought to do it. The clear picture of the Tammany administration under Mr. MCCLELLAN is now exhibited to the view of voters with every line and figure of the composition standing out in startling distinctness. The red light is not a campaign "scare." The warning against the re-establishment of the infamous "system" is not a roorback. The Fusion appeals to the voters not to permit the city again to be degraded and debauched for the profit of the Carrolls and the Sullivans are not empty recitals of ancient history. These appeals are the living truth. The warnings are uttered against a very real and threatening public peril. Tammany proclaims in advance that the present able, upright, and courageous Police Commissioner, who has purified the force, closed the dives, put out the red lights, suppressed the traffic in young girls, and put an end to blackmail and extortion, will not be retained in office should the power to remove him be put into its hands. The removal of Gen. GREENE by a Tammany Mayor could have but one meaning, it would be accomplished for but one purpose. If Tammany comes back, all the old hideous vices come back with it. The loathsome practices of the Van Wyck administration, the open traffic with criminals, and the debauchery of the police force from top to bottom would inevitably follow.

If there are at this late day any doubting voters, we think Mr. MCCLELLAN has helped them to make up their minds. In particular, if there are any Democratic voters not allied with Tammany who have been in some danger of being misled by appeals to partisanship, or who have been influenced by the example of a few Democrats of prominence who this year are counted among the supporters of Tammany, Mr. MCCLELLAN'S announcement of his police policy ought to bring them to their senses.

AND NOW PHILADELPHIA.

The latest information from Philadelphia is to the effect that the negotiations between the builders and the representatives of the unions connected with the building trades have reached a deadlock. The employers properly refuse to abandon the principle of the open shop, and very wisely in view of what appear to be the conditions in sight; and the unions refuse to relinquish the weapon of the sympathetic strike. As no agreement is probable it is expected that building operations will be suspended at the end of December and that for an indefinite period the development of the city will be at a standstill. During this period a great many employers will suffer heavily and some thousands of mechanics will find themselves in want as soon as their savings are exhausted. Whether when an agreement is reached there will be much if any work in the building line to be done depends upon conditions which no one can accurately foresee.

Last year every issue in the building trades contest was thrashed out in Chicago, with the result that the open shop and arbitration were agreed to. It was a long, costly, and profitless struggle to attain results which might have been reached as the result of a frank conference in which both sides were willing to tell the truth. This year we have had the same experience in New York. Our building trades were tied up for many weeks, with great loss to all interests involved, to establish what all in interest wanted from the outset, a permanent system of arbitration. The only reason this plan was opposed in Chicago or here was because it was fatal to the "graft." That some leaders wanted the right to call strikes left in the hands of the walking delegates is quite intelligible, but that the membership of the unions which held out against arbitration were willing to sustain such leaders and approve their dogged resistance to the only plan of settlement which made for the protection of the wage earner is not so easily understood. However, the issue was fought out here, and the result reached may be worth what it has cost both employers and wage earners if the lesson it has taught has been thoroughly learned. That its value in this respect is temporary is to be feared; that its influence is strictly local and does not extend over an area of even a hundred miles radius may be inferred from the fact that Philadelphia is now preparing to go through the same experience, to reach practically, if not exactly, the same result. The demands of the unions are so extreme and are pressed with such insistence that the conferences between the Allied Building Trades Council and the Master Builders' Exchange have practically come to an end without agreement, and everything now points to a general suspension of building operations in the city. The Public Ledger states that nearly ten millions of contemplated investments in Philadelphia real estate improvements have been abandoned for the present as the result of the interminable conflicts between the unions and contractors, and because those who must be looked to to finance such undertakings have become timid and distrustful of the ability of any one to conduct building operations successfully and profitably under existing conditions. As one of the representative builders of the city said a few days ago: "We have tolerated the sympathetic strike as long as we can." In explanation of the position of the employers he said:

> Some time ago we passed a resolution announcing the stand which we have taken against sympathetic strikes. When the heads of the unions heard of it, they asked for conferences with us. Several have been held, without resulting in a prospective agreement. We made a proposition to them to sign an agreement recently, in which they would abolish sympathetic strikes. If we do not hear from them within another day or two the negotiations will be broken off, and we shall take some action. It looks as though the struggle would be precipitated on Jan. 1, as we are as determined not to sign an agreement which does not eliminate sympathetic strikes and provide for arbitration of disputes, as they are apparently resolved to maintain the contrary position. We shall fight it out with them if it takes six months or a year.

That the employers mean what they say may be inferred from the fact that they meant it in Chicago and in New York. Why, then, should organized labor need to try the issue a third time under conditions much less favorable to them than those which existed last year or earlier this year? It all seems so futile and so unnecessary.

A "BUSH CAPITAL."

It is curious to read that the most burning question in Australian politics, more flagrant even than the issue precipitated by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, is the question of the selection of a new capital for the new Confederation. We have had our own troubles of that kind, but they were ended a hundred years ago, by the selection of a site so beneficial to the Custis estate that a free and fearless press did not fail even then to intimate that the Father of His Country was fixing the headquarters of his offspring with reference to a "real estate operation." If the selection had been postponed a generation, or still more, two, the clamor would have been deafening. And yet nobody now has any criticism to make upon the selection of the site for the "Federal City," of which we are all patriotically proud, and going to be prouder if Speaker CANNON will kindly abstain from endeavoring to manage things of which he knows nothing.

A century ago everybody agreed that the capital must be somewhere east of the Appalachian chain, and on that narrow strip of coast which had composed the Colonies. The only question was, where, and this, after Congress had gone about from pillar to post, to Philadelphia, to Annapolis, to New York, was easily settled by finding out the place which was practically equidistant from Boston at one end of the line and from Charleston at the other.

The question which the Australians are confronting is much more complicated. The rivalry of Sydney, in New South Wales, and of Melbourne, in Victoria, is strenuous and chronic. In fact, the rivalry of the two provinces is the rivalry of their chief towns. A disinterested Little Englander assures The London Times that "the dearest desire of each is to draw to itself the trade that would naturally go to the other." Melbourne would probably have been chosen by a disinterested outsider for the capital. But the interested insiders of Sydney were so suspicious of their rival that they defeated federation once upon this issue, suspecting that Ballarat, only seventy-five miles from Melbourne, would be chosen. It was not until New South Wales had been appeased with a promise that it should have the capital, and Victoria appeased with the promise that the capital should not be within a hundred miles of Sydney, that federation prevailed. And, even so, it carried New South Wales only by the votes of the "back districts."

Now, landowners of "the bush" on or beyond the hundred-mile radius from Sydney are eager in urging the claims of their several holdings. There is a place called Bombala, which has its adherents. There is another place called Tumut, which has its. Bombala has the advantage, from the Victorian point of view, that it is 319 miles from Sydney, and the imputed disadvantage that it is mainly "a geographical expression," as Italy was, according to METTERNICH, the actual population being 1,500. Tumut is of the same populousness, and is still remoter from the hated and feared seaport. It is plain that there is "nothing mean" either about the Bombalans or about the Tumutters. The Bombalans are of much the more liberal imaginations, for they are projecting a capital of granite and marble at a cost of nine millions and a half sterling, while the modester Tumutters thus far confine their notions to an expenditure of two and a half millions. It is expected that the land will cost the federation nothing, being gladly given by New South Wales. A "bush capital" being required by the organic law, it is inevitable that Australia shall have a new city, built on a "Government reservation." We have no reason to be dissatisfied with our own experiment in that particular. If Bombala or Tumut becomes, a century hence, as handsome and convenient a capital as Washington, the Australians will have no reason to repent of theirs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the residents of South Carolina who have been seriously annoyed by the criticism which followed the Tillman verdict is one W. I. RISINGER, who was a member of the jury that gave TILLMAN his "vindication." Not only is Mr. RISINGER annoyed that fault should have been found with the action of himself and his companions in the jury box, but he has written a letter to The Spartanburg Journal, wherein, with rather more of courage than of discretion, he reveals, as clearly as his somewhat imperfect command of English orthography and grammar would permit, that TILLMAN was acquitted because the jurors considered the killing of an editor a permissible exercise of anybody's right of private judgment. "I refer you," writes Mr. RISINGER, "to the annals of History when you fail to find a single conviction of any man for shooting an Editor. The State and counsel for same was satisfied with the Vedict, otherwise the state could have gone to the appeal courts, the Masses have accepted the verdict as fair, but seemingly the press wants more blood which can be found by walking in the foot prints of N. G. GONZALES. Mr. GONZALES was an able man, but unfortunately he made a great mistake by abusing the liberty of his press, the courts have sustained the defendant by which all law abiding citizens should be satisfied." So far, Mr. RISINGER on the past. As for the future he is equally explicit. "If I was an Editor," he says, "and not satisfied with the Defendant's acquittal and had the grit to follow my pen, I would certainly invite the Defendant to Entertain me beyond the Georgia lines which would be more patriotic to my fellowman than to sit in my sanctum and abuse him with my pen. In Extending this invitation mention above I would say to my Bro Editor, If I should prove the unfortunate one in the diffair not to call it murder but suicide by the abuse of liberty with the wrong man." Judging from the comments of the South Carolina press upon this curious document, Mr. RISINGER expects to be busy for some time to come in making excursions "beyond the Georgia lines." For the South Carolina editors seem to like neither Mr. RISINGER nor his letter, and they express their disapproval in terms that must be extremely trying to the patience of a gentleman with his views as to the limitations of journalistic freedom. They are, however, presumably competent to deal with his theory that editors are "of wild nature," to be shot with impunity whenever inclination or convenience suggests, and we will not ourselves venture to increase Mr. RISINGER'S indignation.

—A New Yorker with more than ordinary knowledge of public school history as it has been made in this city for some years past writes to us in terms of mingled indignation and amusement about Tammany's attempt to pose as the champion of the schools. Tammany, she says, never even planned to abolish part-time classes, and always was, as it is now, against progress and improved school methods. To it the teaching of sewing and cooking, manual training, evening play centres, concerts in the schoolhouses, and the like, are all "rads," to be treated with contempt, and either abolished or neglected whenever opportunity offers. "'Tammany,' this deeply interested correspondent writes, "has been consistently opposed to every effort made to raise the vocation of the teacher to the dignity of a profession. It opposed the abolition of the 'ward trustee system,' which made the ward heeler the judge of the fitness of the teacher, both in the matter of appointment and promotion. It opposed every effort to settle the question of salary schedules so that the question of remuneration of teachers might be forever taken out of the domain of political wire-pulling. The action of its Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1900 actually forced the Boroughs of Kings, Richmond, and Queens to cut the salaries of most of their teaching staff, because the Ahearn law had arbitrarily 'taken cars' of some teachers in the system, and, as the Tammany Board of Estimate and Apportionment had refused to vote the increased budget necessitated by this law, the other teachers in the system had to suffer a corresponding reduction in their salaries." Tammany, too, bitterly opposed the Davis bill. VAN WYCK, COLER, and even "the good SHEPARD" fighting against it, while "the reformers," represented by Superintendent MAXWELL, BUNLINGHAM, TAFT, and others, supported the teachers in their struggle to secure the passage of a law now considered a monument and landmark of educational progress in America.

—When Mr. ROBERT BAKER, the Brooklyn Congressman, refused a railroad pass with all the sternness once shown by another ROBERT in proclaiming the intention to avoid a certain filthy weed he thereby made a lot of trouble for us, since we couldn't help smiling at the laborious publicity of 'the statesman's abnegation, and in consequence we were harshly scolded for our unseemly levity by several great and good persons. Now we are in danger again, for once more Mr. BAKER has assumed a stained glass attitude, and, though experience teaches the expediency of keeping perfectly straight faces when he does that, we really cannot do it. While making a political speech out in Cincinnati the other day Mr. BAKER and a good many of his auditors were annoyed by an unmannerly fellow on a sprinkling cart, who drove through the crowd and moistened their enthusiasm in a way that ended in a very lively mix-up. In the course of it Mr. BAKER was hit over some carelessly selected portion of his exterior by the sprinkling cart man's whip, and as a result the wielder of the whip was arrested. But was he punished? Nay, nay! Mr. BAKER appeared in court, and at the psychological moment when a fine was about to be inflicted, in the noble voice which he simply cannot help using on such occasions, declared that never, never, never on complaint of his should a workingman be separated from his hard-earned plunks—or words to that effect. What on earth the fact that the man was a workingman had to do with the case, either in Mr. BAKER'S eyes or the Judge's, we will not from this distance even attempt to imagine, but the prisoner was released unmulcted, and all was well. Not quite all; Mr. BAKER had again been forced to perform what, since he performed it, must have been a noble deed, and to do it in a place where it was sure to attract the attention which he so sedulously avoids. It's really too bad the way fate pursues Mr. BAKER. His only ambition is to be a modest Brooklyn violet, unseen and unheard, but very fragrant, and yet he is ever getting his name in the papers, always for reasons that make him blush for well-earned though undesired fame. He has our sincerest sympathy for all the praises he will now have to endure from workingmen who incline to use tangible arguments in the demonstration of their opinions.

—While the election laws as to length of residence work seeming hardships in cases like that rehearsed by one of our correspondents yesterday, yet we think that on reflection a man who takes, as he said he does, for the best of reasons, a keen interest in all that affects the good of the city, can better afford to lose his vote, if necessity compels him to move from one district to another just before election, than to have a gate opened to many and grave abuses by a relaxation of the existing regulations. He has only moved two blocks, and there is an abstract absurdity in disfranchising him, but there is a very concrete necessity for drawing a hard and fast line somewhere about each group of voters, and it would be practically impossible to ascertain, in all the cases that would arise if motives for moving were to count, just what motive had really actuated each would-be voter who suddenly appeared for the first time in a district on the eve of an election. The residence laws are none too strict in themselves, and none too strictly enforced. Upon them in very great measure depends the purity of our elections, and our sympathy for our correspondent must take the form of advising him to be more careful, hereafter, in selecting his moving day and the direction and distance of his moving. The law is good, and he knew the law.

BELIEVES IN MR. LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Emerson, somewhere alluding to the gusty political speaker of his day, said: "So hot, my little Sir." While genuinely great issues are at stake in this campaign, it seems to me that they have too often been belittled and obscured by absurd and unjust denunciation and by scurrility and abuse.

Two years ago Mr. Shepard, standing upon a Tammany platform, imparted a power and dignity to his canvass, which will render it memorable. This year, too often, the manners and the talents of Grub Street have been mustered into service by both opposing forces, and the air rings with vulgar invectives. The sincere, true, and permanent friends of good city government cannot but bitterly deplore it all. Fusion never needed the assistance of "back-friends," as Sir Walter Scott once termed them; and the attempts to amalgamate elements which lack all principle of cohesion will in the long run prove injurious to its cause.

Two years ago, after we had successfully fought for the nomination of Low, those of us who were in the thick of that struggle knew that after Mr. Low's nomination was decided upon the Sheehanites and the Coffeyites rushed upon the field with vehement demands for their share of offices. They were successful, and the lamentable yet logical results of their success have been revealed this Fall. The half-tragic, half-comic incidents of the last few weeks might easily have been predicted two years ago. But politicians are too often dull and crass. Character counts or should count, but they discount it.

While accusing Grout and Fornes of duplicity and treachery, some of these distinguished politicians would have placed McLaughlin's nominees upon Mr. Low's ticket, but Mr. Low had the good sense and discernment to prevent such an illogical and pernicious blunder. And if the ticket should be defeated, some wiseacres will wag their heads and say that the nomination of Mr. Hinrichs, that upright and outspoken opponent of the great corporations which batten upon city franchises, was a tactical mistake. One of the amusing paradoxes of the campaign is the canonization of Hugh McLaughlin, who has been nothing but a baneful political force in Brooklyn for more than thirty years. Ten years ago, when we organized what was subsequently termed the Shepard movement, I was sanguine enough to hope for a regenerated Democracy. Like the wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl, its career was brief. The "organization" captured its chief leaders and many others surrendered at discretion.

When I enlisted in that cause it was for permanent opposition to an unprincipled band of politicians that had for years plundered, dishonored, and degraded Brooklyn. Brooklyn, the city, deserved to die; Brooklyn, the borough, enjoys some chance of redemption, but from Willoughby Street never. Fusion has begun to make it really fit for habitancy—will its citizens merit Carlyle's scorn upon the millions of Britain ("mostly fools") by consenting to turn over the Government on Jan. 1 to Tammany Hall?

The issues in this campaign are so simple and clear that to state them is to make the most cogent argument in their support. Shall the Tammany, which was dethroned and driven from power two years ago, be reinstalled in control of this great city? It is the same Tammany, for its candidate for Mayor and its platform unite in the declaration that there is nothing in its past for which to apologize. When it stumbles itself, becomes truly contrite, publicly repents of and recants its errors, casts out all old offenders, and rids itself of the placeseekers who have become the apologists for its crimes—then, but not until then, may it with decency ask public support, and the evidence of reform overwhelming as the sunshine that it is regenerated before its protestations are credited. Has any citizen not utterly blinded by party spirit or lust for office any valid ground for believing it has purged itself of its foul leaders and methods?

But if it had, what sound reason is there for deposing a clean, upright, efficient administration—which would have been assured of two years' further existence, but for the changes, which Mr. Platt and his Legislature forced into the revised charter—and transferring the control of the City Government to Tammany Hall? When, six years ago, Van Wyck was elected Mayor, was it not notorious that Croker, down at Lakewood, named the entire cabinet? If McClellan should be elected, which heaven forbid, will not Murphy be King? What citizen endowed with reason and conscience who refused two years ago to believe that Mr. Shepard could resist Tammany rulers, will maintain for a moment that he is willing to confide to McClellan a power with which he was unwilling to trust Mr. Shepard, or, rather, will maintain that McClellan will be proof against a temptation before which he thought Shepard would fall? Hail McClellan, indeed! "Abashed the devil stood and felt how awful goodness is." The Tammany devil cowed by McClellan?—nonsense.

Mr. Low named his own Cabinet, and will name it again if re-elected. He has stood for the cause of the people against the politicians, and has been the adamant against corporate rapacity. Never, while I held office under him, did he even by indiscretion, suggest that the Water Department should be managed save solely and exclusively in the interest of the city. His Cabinet was an association of gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, that one thought seemed to actuate—the welfare of the city.

I have not always agreed with him upon questions of policy, nor do I for an instant contend that the government has been ideal, but I believe in his sincerity and integrity of purpose, and am convinced that—so far as my acquaintance with the history of the city extends, he has indeed given it the best administration it ever had. Vast public improvements are now under way, and with the enlarged limit of public indebtedness, enormous sums will be voted for these improvements by the incoming administration. Can our people be so insensate as to turn all these sums over to Tammany to disburse?

From brief public experience I know something about public contracts. May heaven deliver us from Tammany contractors and equally preserve us from Platt contractors. Neither will fatten upon the public treasury if the Low administration is maintained in office.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.
New York, Oct. 28, 1903.

THE DEMOCRACY OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Democrat, who considers manhood as a first, and party affiliation as a second condition in a true American citizen's life, I must confess that Tammany's Democracy is just as much related to real and earnest Democracy as Dowieism is to true and earnest Christianity. The one exercises its demoralising and criminal influence on the population under the cloak of a time-honored, reputable party by beating the blind ones into line with the electrifying words of "regular Democrats." The other caters to fanaticism for recruits to serve his own interests under the cloak of religion.

For certain soulless corporations Tammany is an accommodating ally. But considered by men of honor and character, the practiced and unalterable principles of Tammany, which ill-used the good name of Democracy, must appear as an ulcer on the healthy Democratic body, and the sooner it can be eradicated the better it will be for the moral health of all concerned.

While we have to deal in our city with self-styled Democrats of rather little refinement, following their nefarious business, unconcerned about publicity, there are Republican machine people in our State so much the more despicable, as they are by education and surroundings of higher intelligence and wear the mask of innocence to the best of advantage. It is an open secret that the result of all the lies and hypocrisies, pressed into service during the last two years, was coincident with the interests of corporations. To them the fate of our city, even of the whole State, is secondary to that of corporation. A ringing appeal to vote against the canal has been sent to each saloon keeper of New York, setting forth that the canal projects were the cause of the $400 increase in saloon licenses, and that another increase of $300 would surely follow if the vote turned out favorable to the canal. There is no doubt from which corner this pamphlet emanated, no matter what signature it may bear. The canal is of vital interest to the prosperity of New York City and State, and, although we New Yorkers carry the heaviest burden of it, we must vote for the canal.

In such a dilemma good citizens have to cast away their party affiliations with the end in view of purifying the two large political bodies. Conscience dictates to vote for Low-Fusion in this city, and for the Democratic candidates in the Assembly so as to defeat the ends of evil-doers in both parties. Be not afraid of sending even a selection of Tammany Democrats to Albany; they cannot do any harm to the City of New York, but they help in driving the masked men in the State out of business.

Once the New York Democracy is purged of its impurities and the eyes of the blind "regulars" are opened, a regenerated, conscientious Democratic Party can and must carry State and Nation for the benefit of "all" the people, and not of a few privileged persons, as manipulated now.

Then also, and then only, the obnoxious liquor laws would be changed in accordance with metropolitan requirements. Unless liquor dealers prefer assessments by the police, they work in the wrong direction by voting for Tammany, which has a vital interest in the prolongation of the existing laws. An independent Democratic majority in Albany alone can make a clean cut which will render blackmail forever impossible.

MORE LIGHT.
Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1903.

FOR PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thinking you might like to give all sides a fair hearing in THE TIMES, I write briefly of this campaign from the Prohibition standpoint. Prohibition platforms have been before the country for more than thirty years. All intelligent men ought to know what the reasoning in them is—namely, that it is morally wrong to support the candidates of a license political party, because that makes the voter a supporter of the license policy of that party; or, according to an old and correct way of expressing it, it makes the voter a partner in the liquor business, and in all its bad results, including the sending of a multitude of souls to a drunkard's doom every year.

In the present campaign, as in every other, we may each think that this or that principal candidate or party is better than others; but that is of small importance to any voter compared to the weighty question of entering into or avoiding the abovementioned partnership. The important thing is the voter's attitude toward the right and the wrong.

In this election no party except the Prohibition Party claims to be opposed to the sinful policy of authorizing drunkard-making by license. Intelligent men know what it means when Mr. McClellan announces himself in favor of personal liberty; what it means when Mr. Low advocates a change in the excise laws to make them more liberal and when he talks about a liberal enforcement of them, and what it meant last Winter when Mr. Low and Mr. Jerome both went to Albany to advocate a bill for Sunday opening of saloons.

I claim therefore that the man who supports any of these candidates, although he may be honest and only terribly mistaken in his judgment, really takes an attitude of support of the saloon for seven days in the week, instead of the only righteous attitude of eternal opposition to it. Both of the principal parties and candidates are bidding for the liquor vote. Both claim to be bad that it is wicked to support them. I think I have at least made it clear that it is not without reason that many good men cannot conscientiously vote for any one but Mr. John McKee for Mayor this Fall, and the Prohibition candidates at all elections.

Besides these moral considerations, I contend that no real enduring reform can reasonably be expected through men or parties that favor the principal source of corruption, the saloon. Hence it is of little importance to choose between the principal candidates, and this takes away an objection that some people have of avoiding partnership in the business of ruining men, body and soul, and of sending their souls to a drunkard's eternity.

JULIUS E. PHELPS.
Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1903.

"MILITANT HONESTY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Roosevelt demands militant honesty," vide Washington news in your issue of this date. I am glad to know that he has demanded it. I hope that he will not merely continue to demand it, but that he will do something to make honesty militant, and triumphant, too.

The address was delivered to Episcopalians. He evidently did not intend it for his own political party. Oh, no! They are sufficiently honest already. They would not steal chickens and might not try to purloin a hot stove. Honesty is good! It is good in business, and at the present time it might be practiced with amazing results in one or more political parties. It is wrong, it is wicked, to stick your hands into another man's pockets and transfer in this manner money to your own. And if the law sanctions this method, it is legalized robbery.

Over in Norwalk and also in Danbury they have a number of hat shops. There are no hat shops in a vast majority of towns in this State. Yet owing to what is called "protection" those people in these towns that wear hats have each to pay $2, or $3, or more a year for the benefit of these gentlemen that own the hat shops. We produce no sugar in this State, but we pay a tariff tax of about 2 cents a pound on the same for the benefit of the sugar trusts. These are simply illustrations of a great many besides that can be found of "protection," in the language of the late Chief Justice Miller, "The taxing of the many for the benefit of the few, under the plea of protecting American industry, is public robbery." It certainly cannot be "militant honesty," but rather militant roguery.

Some ancient authority has said something about taking the log out of your own eye, &c. The President should do a little house cleaning. It might do something for his party. We would like to have equal and just taxation. The present system of public robbery, styled "protection," is but little better than American slavery.

A DEMOCRAT.
Westport, Conn., Aug. 26, 1903.

Importance Given to Moneymakers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an always interested reader of THE TIMES will you permit me to dissent from the comments in Saturday's Topics of the Times on Mr. Francis Bellamy's recent discussion of the relatively too great importance given by newspapers to success in the art of making money? As an amusing confirmation of Mr. Bellamy's views may I point to the first editorial in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, in which the writer heads a list of names distinguished in letters and in society with that of J. Pierpont Morgan? I refer to the list of gentlemen present at a recent dinner in honor of Mark Twain, where, if anywhere in America, a man's intellectual worth should give his name precedence.

WILLIAM W. HUDSON.
Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1903.

An Educational Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of what educational value to the children attending our public schools is the instruction in cord knotting and braiding now being given, using time which might more profitably be spent in teaching the children the letters of the alphabet after they can read quite fluently? That is my query, and I trust some one other than the person who gives a course of lessons in this (useful?) art to the teachers at 68 per capita, can answer it both to my satisfaction and also that of the majority of those who have to teach it.

M. S.
New York, Oct. 27, 1903.

Her Tax Bill Raised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"M. C. H." in to-day's TIMES says "every taxpayer of the Greater New York should stand up and be counted."

Let me get in line. My property on Plaza Avenue, assessed last year at $62,000 and taxed $1,375.70, is assessed this year at $185,000 and taxed $1,008! It is leased for five years at a rental of $2,000!

Against this excessive assessment I protested in vain. But I am a woman, and have no vote, so of course I am not discriminated against by the party in power for political reasons.

Query: Can it be because I am a woman, and therefore powerless?

E. H.
New York, Oct. 27, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Merciful.

Man—Oh, yes; she refused me and gave me no reasons whatever.

Maid—Isn't she a saint?—Judge.

Resented.

"Prisoner, why did you strike this man?"

"If you please, your Honor, he came to me suddenly and said, 'How old is Ann?'"

"Well, what hurt did that do?"

"Why, you see, your Honor, Ann is my wife."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After the Wedding.

"But they told me you had money."

"And they bunkoed me into thinking you were rich."

"Well, what's to be done about it?"

"Let's fall in love just for spite."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

She Settled It.

"Sir," began the youth, "I have come to ask for your daughter's hand in—"

"No, Sir!" snorted her father. "You can't have her! What could possibly have prompted you to ask—"

"Why-er-she did, Sir!"

"Oh! that's different. Also, that settles it."—Philadelphia Press.

The Successful Man in Business.

"That man is a great thinker," was the admiring comment.

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, despairingly, "but I have noticed that these very studious people aren't successful in business. What you want to be nowadays is not a great thinker, but a good guesser."—Washington Star.

THE ALBUM.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Yes, Sir, it's kind o' heavy—it's a hefty sort o' book,
An' I get pestered often when I try to work this hook;
Or clasp, or snap, or thingumbob 'at holds the covers slack—
It bothered me when it was new, an' I hain't learnt it yet.
There, now. You'd never pick that one for me, in all th' worl',
An' this one here is mother like she was when jest a girl.

That's Sallie—married, le'me see, th' Fall o' sixty-eight,
A feller name o' Bemus Potts 'at sold a patent gate;
An' this is Amos Ransum—'course you've heard a heap o' Ame.
He's been three times in Congress an' took on a lot o' fame.
Them's Mollie's twins—she knows 'em both apart by that there curl—
An'—well, back here is mother like she was when jest a girl.

Then here's a passel of 'em—lots o' uncles, aunts, an' friends,
But I ain't like these people that jest feels areun' an' spends
Their time a-scannin' photygraphs to see who favors who;
Oh, yes, I most forgot this one—right here there's one o' you.
But here it opens easiest—I like this one, you see,
This picture here o' mother—lest the girl she used to be.

A old-time lookin' picture, with her hair fixed up that way—
A waterfall, they called it—but 'twas only yesterday
That I was doin' mother—it's a way I have, you know,
An' told her that th' wrinkles was th' laughs o' long ago,
An' that her eyes—I 'member how they set my heart awhirl—
Yes, this one here is mother like she was when jest a girl.

ONE RUSSIAN MINISTRY TREATING JEWS BETTER

Department of Public Instruction Is Showing Liberality.

A Recent Order as to the Admission of Jews to Educational Institutions Attacked by the Novoe Vremya.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Under the régime of the present Minister, say The Times's Russian correspondents, the Russian Ministry of Public Instruction has been distinguished by a certain tendency to relax the stringency of the regulations affecting the admission of Jews to educational institutions. For instance, this year the Kieff University received permission to admit twenty-six Jewish students above the legal number.

A confidential circular was recently issued to the heads of secondary schools providing that if vacancies remain after the annual admission of pupils these may be filled by Jews even if the legal limit should be exceeded in consequence.

The circular was made confidential in order to avoid arousing irritation on the part of the anti-Semitic press, which object, however, was frustrated by the publication of the document in the Osvobozhdenie, the organ of the Russian Reform Party.

As a result the Novoe Vremya indulges in an extraordinary attack on the measure, which, it declares, means that the schools will eventually be filled with Jews at the expense of the Christians. This open and sharp attack on one particular Ministry argues considerable confidence on the part of the Novoe Vremya in the anti-Semitic tendencies of the Government generally.

THE KISHINEFF PETITION.

As Czar Would Not Receive It, Incident Will Be Closed by Filing It in State Department To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Simon Wolf of this city conferred to-day with Secretary Hay and arranged for the formal presentation of the Kishineff petition to the State Department on Saturday, when it is expected representatives of the B'nai B'rith will be present.

The petition has been handsomely bound and appropriately inscribed, and is signed by upward of 50,000 names, including those of the most distinguished citizens in every walk of life. The great majority of signers are not of the Hebrew faith.

The refusal of the Russian Government to receive the petition led to the suggestion that when completed it be put in a form that would insure its permanency and filed with the State Department.

The Board of Delegates of Civil and Religious Rights will meet in this city early next month for the purpose of giving consideration to a number of international questions affecting the Jews in other lands. It is expected members of the Board will have a conference with the President and Secretary Hay regarding the matters to come before it.

This meeting of the Board of Delegates has no relation with the Kishineff incident, which will be closed with the filing of the petition with the State Department.

ENLIGHTENED THE CZAR.

M. Witte Told Him Why the Russian Government Is So Unpopular in Italy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times's Russian correspondents say much speculation has been provoked in political circles in St. Petersburg by the news that M. Witte has succeeded in obtaining an interview with the Czar at Darmstadt.

The Czar, it is said, desired full information in regard to the circumstances which prevented his visit to Rome, and M. Witte did not hesitate to give an unvarnished description of the reasons why the Russian Government is so unpopular in Italy.

The Emperor was not aware that M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, had attempted to obtain the extradition from Italy of Michael Goetz, an alleged accomplice in the murder of Minister of the Interior Sipiaguine. He had never heard of the campaign organized by the Italian Republicans and Socialists to prevent the Italian Government yielding to Russian pressure.

Goetz was originally exiled to Yakutsk, where he was wounded in a massacre of political prisoners. Later he was released, but M. de Plehve sought to recapture him. It was this that caused the resentment in Italy in regard to the arbitrary acts done in the Czar's name by M. de Plehve.

The Czar was deeply impressed by M. Witte's explanation.

SARTORIS STIRS CANADIANS.

Grant's Grandson Tells Them All Signs in Dominion Point to Either Independence or Annexation.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—Capt. Sartoris's published letter has brought a hornet's nest round his ears. Some of the newspapers good-naturedly ridicule his pithy remarks on the United States taking Canada, and numerous correspondents are after him through the press with a sharp stick. The Captain sends another letter to-day to The World in which he says:

"As my previous communication seems to have given some offense, and especially the remark that the United States could take Canada at will, I would feel grateful if you would publish this. It seems to me that every sign of late years in the Dominion is toward either independence or annexation.

"Canadians do not like—and I admit there are grounds for this—the way in which England manages foreign affairs where they are concerned. Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggests openly that Canada ought to have the management of her treaties. This is independence.

"In my humble judgment, no nation of 8,000,000 of people, no matter how brave, can stand up against one of 80,000,000 should that people elect to fight, but they will not do so, I think, however, that as time goes on the true interests of the Dominion will be voluntary to join the United States, making it a vast republic without trade barriers, boundary disputes, and other evils which continually threaten to disturb the good relations happily existing among the Anglo-Saxon people to-day.

"I would only suggest that since the tribunal which, I again aver, was upon the American side made up of men of high character and standing, has decided against the Dominion Government, it be accepted without reproach to those who decided according to their consciences. This is but just."

In closing the Captain says, "I again take the opportunity to say that if my letter was offensive to any one I regret its wording, but I do think that, even if worded injudiciously, my statement is a self-evident fact."

The letter is signed, "Algernon Sartoris, late Captain United States Volunteers, and Second Lieut. Tenth Infantry, United States Army."

AUSTRALIA FOR RECIPROCITY.

New Federal Premier Says the Government Is Prepared to Support Mr. Chamberlain's Policy.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 29.—Alfred Deakin, the new Federal Prime Minister, in announcing the Ministerial policy at a meeting at Ballarat to-day, said he was prepared to reciprocate the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain concerning the British fiscal policy. The adoption of this policy, he said, would require that Australia grow vast quantities of wheat and increase her dairy produce, thus giving employment to many. It would result in turning the tide of emigration toward the Commonwealth.

The Government, the Prime Minister said, would support the development of national trade. The watchword of the Commonwealth should be "Fiscal peace and preferential trade for white Australia."

A vote of confidence in the Federal Ministry was passed unanimously.

VIEW OF AN ITALIAN EXPERT.

Signor Luzzatti Thinks Great Britain Should Adopt Premier Balfour's Fiscal Programme.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Nuova Antologia to-day publishes an article by Signor Luzzatti, who is to be Finance Minister in the new Giolitti Cabinet, on the proposed protectionist policy for Great Britain.

Signor Luzzatti says that England certainly enriched herself through free trade, but has as certainly begun to suffer from the competition of rival countries, especially the United States and Germany. It had, therefore, become necessary for England to change her policy in accordance with the programme of Premier Balfour, which Signor Luzzatti considers simpler and more practical than that of Mr. Chamberlain. He advocates for Great Britain a system of negotiation based on a general tariff which would change the financial policy of the world.

In view of the possibility of such an event, Signor Luzzatti advises the countries of Europe to denounce their commercial treaties, waiting, however, for the result of the next general election in Great Britain, and in the meantime only supporting international conferences, similar to the Brussels sugar conference, for the suppression of the premiums on the exportation of iron and steel.

MADE RUSSIAN RECRUITS UNFIT FOR ARMY SERVICE.

Members of a Band Convicted of Having Tampered with the Health of Conscripts Who Wanted to Return Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times's correspondent at Kieff says a recent trial at Odessa throws a sidelight on the burden of military conscription in Russia.

The attention of the military authorities was drawn recently to the extraordinary increase in the number of "free tickets" given by military doctors to soldiers who had served only a small portion of their service. The military, assisted by the secret police, hunted up many of these men and caused them to be re-examined as to how they came to be unfit for their complete term of service.

The men acknowledged that some individuals whom they met near the barracks had induced them to liberate themselves from their unbearable burden by tampering with their health. The military authorities succeeded in arresting a well-organized band of ruffians which had been practicing this trade for years.

It appears that touting agents approached the recruits, and, having persuaded them, handed them over to the head of the band, who arranged what operation should be performed and what price paid. If the soldier decided to become deaf, one of the "doctors" of the band bored his ear. The doctors were also prepared to inoculate with disease or tamper with any organ. In some cases £40 or more was paid by the soldiers for these operations.

The members of the band received heavy sentences.

LABOR RIOTS IN PARIS.

Forty-five Policemen and Over 100 Rioters Hurt—Trouble Due to Establishment of Municipal Employment Bureaus.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Serious rioting occurred this afternoon in front of the Bourse de Travail (Labor Exchange) in the workingmen's district. The Prefect of Police says forty-five policemen were wounded, and that over 100 rioters were injured, a number of them seriously. Thus far 100 arrests have been made.

The trouble followed a meeting of 6,000 persons who protested against the establishment of municipal employment bureaus. The authorities, in anticipation of disorders, had occupied the Place de la République and the nearby streets with a strong force of military and police. In the Bourse de Travail were the organizations of the bakers, employes of cafés, and grocers. The first speaker urged the crowd to await the result of the parliamentary inquiry, which, it was predicted, would result in a measure for the suppression of the municipal employment bureaus. Other speakers who followed made inflammatory speeches, crying "Down with the employment officers!"

The crowd thereupon rushed from the building, and about 2,000 swept into the Rue du Château d'Eau, where a formidable barrier of police had been drawn up. The remainder crowded to the Place de la République and the Boulevard Magenta, singing revolutionary songs. A Lieutenant of police and six men advanced for the purpose of arresting the singers, who resisted and were supported by the crowd. A free fight followed, but the rioters gave way bfore a charge of the police. The manifestants then entered cafés and shops, seized glasses, tables, and chairs, and renewed the struggle with the police. Another secelon of the rioters also attacked the police.

While the fighting was in progress members of the Bourse de Travail stood at the windows of that building, encouraging the rioters and shouting to the police, "Assassins!" "Assassins!"

Later there was a renewal of the rioting. The Bourse de Travail was occupied by many manifestants, who hurled invectives at the police and sang "The Internationale." The police determined to clear out the place, and endeavored to induce the rioters to leave in small parties, but the latter refused and threw projectiles from the windows, wounding a number of policemen. The order was then given to enter the building, and the manifestants sought to prevent the police from so doing, using sticks and chairs to drive the police back. The military later was compelled to use swords, and a bloody conflict followed. Encouraged by the resistance of those in the building their sympathizers outside attacked the police.

The forces of the municipality finally were victorious, and now occupy the Bourse de Travail.

Walked 400 Miles to See the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Pope Pius has been the recipient of many touching proofs of devotion, but the most remarkable is that of Luigi Cristofoli, a barber who used often to shave the Pope when he was Patriarch of Venice, who walked from Venice to Rome, 400 miles, to pay his respects to the Pontiff. Cristofoli went to the Vatican, and said he wished to see the Pope, and he was not only surprised, but annoyed, to find that he must formally ask for an audience, and then perhaps not get it. The barber went in high dudgeon to the sisters of the Pope, who consoled him and promised to speak to their brother on his behalf.

RUSSIANS BACK IN MUKDEN

Detachment of Troops Reoccupies Guardhouses There.

This Is Thought to Indicate That an Agreement Has Been Reached Between Russia and Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—An official dispatch from Mukden, Manchuria, says:

"A detachment of Russian troops entered the town yesterday and reoccupied the guardhouses. This action was in consequence of the weakness displayed by the Chinese authorities, who do not fulfill their promises, and owing to the general ferment prevailing here."

The robber Chunchu tribesmen who recently intrenched themselves at Bodone, Manchuria, had previously attacked a Russian cargo steamer at a station on the Manchurian Railway near Bodone. They massacred the entire crew and then attacked the Russian railway guards, killing forty-five. Further reinforcements have been ordered from Harbin to Bodone to dislodge the Chunchus.

The rumors emanating from Japanese sources relative to the erection of Russian forts on the Yalu River, Korea, are declared to be exaggerated. It is explained that only a rampart has been built for the protection of the Russian settlements against the Chunchus.

The reports of the entry of Japanese troops into Korea are also unconfirmed and anti-Russian demonstrations in Japan are now stated to be less frequent.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 29.—The political situation has been easier since the last conferences between Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, and Foreign Minister Komura.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who is now in Paris, was not surprised to hear that Russian troops had re-entered Mukden, in view of the conditions there. He said that the experience of the Russian authorities was that as soon as they surrendered a district to the Chinese the latter were unable to preserve order, disturbances occurred, and foreign interests were menaced.

The Ambassador added that the return of the Russian troops did not affect the status of Mukden as an open port, in accordance with the treaty between the United States and China.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Diplomats here say that The Associated Press cablegram from St. Petersburg telling of Russia's reoccupation of Mukden indicates an agreement between Russia and Japan by which the former is to have free swing in Manchuria so far as Japan is concerned.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, said to-night that he had read the cablegram with deep interest, but was without official confirmation of the information contained in it. The Minister seemed to be more hopeful of a satisfactory conclusion of the Tokio negotiations, but said he had not been advised that any agreement had been reached.

LAMSDORFF'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Russian and French Foreign Ministers Together for Hours—Czar's Letter to President Loubet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—There is good reason to believe, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, that the conversations between the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, have been of a nature to reassure all partisans of the Franco-Russian understanding.

On the other hand, the correspondent declares, the relations between the Russian and German Courts, though friendly, are not exactly cordial. Considerable efforts have been made with a view to shaking Russia's confidence in the dual alliance and attracting her toward a new Kaiserbund, in which Emperor William would not play the least prominent part. The idea has met with no echo whatever in one quarter concerned and with very little in the other.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, and M. Delcassé, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, went together to Versailles this morning and spent most of the day there. The officials of the Foreign Office purposely selected Versailles, as affording a quiet retreat, for the continuance of the conferences under agreeable circumstances. The party traveled in the President's railroad carriage, were met by the Mayor of Versailles, took a drive through the park, and then breakfasted.

Count Lamsdorff and M. Delcassé returned from Versailles late in the afternoon and in the evening attended the grand dinner at the Elysée Palace given in honor of the Russian statesman.

Although the general impression continues that Count Lamsdorff's visit relates to affairs in the East and Far East, The Associated Press has reason to know that the autograph letter of the Czar which Count Lamsdorff presented to President Loubet specifically disclosed that one of the chief purposes of the visit is to express the gratification of the Czar at the recent course of France in extending the cause of international peace. While it is impossible to give the letter textually, its essential features follow:

The letter is written in the warmest and most fraternal spirit. The Czar refers to the continuance of the strong bonds between France and Russia, which operate toward the maintenance of general peace, and expresses satisfaction at the fact that France, in pursuance of the same sentiment, has strengthened international ties by the British-French and Franco-Italian ententes.

The letter expresses gratification at Count Lamsdorff's visit to President Loubet at such an auspicious time, and expresses the hope that it will result in an extension of international good-will.

The foregoing are the substantial features of the letter, and they will serve to put an end to a number of pessimistic reports current lately. One of these, from certain German quarters, indicated that the "weakening of the bonds between Russia and France" would result in strengthening the bonds between Russia and Germany, but the Czar's letter takes occasion to refer to the continuance of the strong bonds uniting Russia and France.

Another current adverse report was that the Anglo-French arbitration treaty was not directly distasteful to Russia, but the Czar's letter gives great emphasis to his personal approval of the beneficent nature of the Anglo-French entente.

CZAR'S VISIT TO THE KAISER.

Elaborate Precautions Being Taken to Guard the Russian Monarch at Wiesbaden.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says elaborate precautions are being taken for the safety of the Czar when he visits Wiesbaden on Nov. 4.

There will be a very great display of troops. Thirty-five hundred men selected from the Eighteenth Army Corps will line the streets two deep, with fixed bayonets, from the railway station to the castle. The guard of honor in front of the castle will be furnished by a company of the Alexander Grenadiers, of which the Czar is Colonel in Chief.

The troops will be largely reinforced by Berlin constables and detectives, numbers of whom will be supplied with bicycles.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The forthcoming meeting of the Czar and Emperor William is hailed with satisfaction by the Russian press in connection with the developments in the Far East.

The newspapers claim that up to the present Emperor William's policy has been in accord with Russia's in Eastern Asia, and say it is important that the accord should be maintained in the future.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY SCANDAL.

Engineers to be Placed on Trial—Defalcations of Several Million Rubles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—A sensational trial is impending as the result of a Government investigation into the conduct of the engineers who built the southern section of the Manchurian Railway.

The investigation has revealed defalcations to the extent of several million rubles.

THE NEW PLAN FOR MACEDONIA.

Bulgarians' Fear That Their Church Organization Was to be Interfered With Based on an Error.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times says the text of the Austro-Russian proposals delivered to the Bulgarian Government on Wednesday differs from the text previously received in one important particular.

In Article IV. the word "judiciaires" replaces "ecclésiastiques." Thus the alarm caused by the prospect of a change in the ecclesiastical status quo proves to have been founded on an error. It need not, perhaps, be regretted, since it furnished an opportunity of demonstrating how bitterly any tampering with the Bulgarian ecclesiastical organization would be resented.

The unity of the Bulgarian Church within and without the limits of the Ottoman Empire is held to be of vital importance, and will be maintained no matter at what cost.

Scotch Honor for Lord Strathcona.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner, has accepted the nomination to the Chancellorship of Aberdeen University. The nomination was offered to Andrew Carnegie, who declined it in favor of Lord Strathcona.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be the annual Autumn ball at the Tuxedo Club house. The clubs there are crowded with guests, and there are many house parties for the occasion. There will also be a dance at the little clubhouse at Nyack, and a fox hunt this morning at Meadow Brook.

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To-morrow night is All-Hallowe'en. This is the occasion when spooks and witches and ghosts and other creepy people are supposed to walk abroad, and when the future can be divined by means of incantations and spells. At the various house parties at Tuxedo, Meadow Brook, Long Island, Morristown, and Westchester old-fashioned games will be played and some of the quaint customs revived. Among those who are entertaining for the week end are Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

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According to latest accounts, the condition of Mrs. John McCullough, who was Miss Anna Dodge, the daughter of Mrs. Stephen Olin, is not very serious. She has just returned from her honeymoon trip and was taken with scarlet fever. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are at Ardsley and are strictly quarantined.

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There is no date arranged for the marriage of Miss Constance Beardsley, the daughter of Edwin S. Beardsley, and Louis Hays Dos Passos. Miss Beardsley is a niece of Mr. William Stow of the Meadow Brook Club. Her mother was a Miss Stow. On her father's side she is the niece of Mrs. Henry B. Kinghorn of Morristown and a cousin of Frederick Edey, who married Miss Otis, and of Mrs. Charles Shepard of Paris and Richard Williamson of the Union Club. Mr. Dos Passos is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dos Passos of 18 East Fifty-sixth Street. His mother was Miss Mary Hays.

***

The wedding of Francis E. Laimbeer of this city and Miss Kate Laimbeer Abbot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Abbot of Brooklyn, will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, in the First Presbyterian Church of that borough. The engagement of Mr. Laimbeer and Miss Abbot was announced in this column some weeks ago.

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The date for the wedding of Miss Alice Olin and Tracy Dows has been changed from Nov. 19 to Nov. 11.

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The wedding will be celebrated in St. Thomas's Church on Nov. 19 of Miss Eleanor Motley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Motley, and Clarence M. Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Harris Roome, who have spent the month of October at the E. C. Benedict place, Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., will be at their city home, 71 Central Park West after Nov. 2.

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The wedding of Percy W. Crane of this city and Miss Elizabeth P. Gillespie of Pittsburg, Penn., will take place on Nov. 28 in Grace Church, this city. Mr. Crane is a Yale graduate, Class of '95, and resides at the Yale Club.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker, who has been making a short stay at her Washington residence, returned to New Jersey to-day. Representative and Mrs. Parker and family will arrive in Washington for the Winter Nov. 15. Their eldest daughter, Miss Alice Gordon Parker, will be one of the season's débutantes.

Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff of New York closed her Summer home at Monticello, Va., to-day, and will go to the Waldorf-Astoria with her brother, the Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, pending the completion of improvements in their home on Thirty-fourth Street.

Baron Gevers, Minister from the Netherlands, and Señor Del Viso, Secretary of the Argentine Legation, have arrived in Washington. Baron Gevers will shortly present his letters of recall in anticipation of promotion to a European post.

Mrs. W. R. Merriam and Miss Merriam returned to-day to New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRE COLONY.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 29.—Count and Countess Carlo von Courten, who were married in Boston on Wednesday, are at the Hotel Aspinwall, where they have the Presidential suite. They will leave to-morrow for New York.

Charles Lanier of New York closed his cottage, Allen Winden, to-day. Mr. Lanier has pensioned his coachman, Christopher Hayes, who has been in his employ for more than forty years, with $50 a month for life.

Mrs. J. T. Hall and family and Major and Mrs. F. J. Grugan, who have been in Lenox since July, left to-day for their town houses in New York.

Mrs. Isaac Singer of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer M. Singer at the Livingston cottage.

Mrs. George Westinghouse has gone to New York for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay have returned to New York.

Mrs. E. J. Wharton is entertaining Miss Cleveland of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Vesturme Rumbury, who have been in the West on their wedding tour, will return to Lenox on Saturday. After a short stay they will go to Vancouver to reside.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Butler—Hoffman.

Arthur Wellman Butler, a son of the late William Allan Butler of Round Oak, Yonkers, and Miss Elizabeth Marshall Hoffman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan.

The bride, gowned in white satin crepe de chine and lace, wore a tulle veil, and walked to the chancel with her father, who gave her away. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Malvina Cornell Hoffman, who was in sun-plaited white crepe de chine and wore a large black hat.

Henry F. F. Fairbanks was Mr. Butler's best man, and the ushers were Charles L. Hoffman, a brother of the bride; Dr. John B. Kouwenhoven, Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., Morgan Davis, and John Reid, Jr.

The informal reception following the ceremony at the Hoffman residence, 116 West Forty-third Street, was very small owing to mourning in the Hoffman family, and only relatives attended it.

Smith—Dove.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—A chrysanthemum wedding took place at the Round Hill Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon, when Miss Andelina Wright Dove, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dove, became the bride of Fletcher White Smith. The Rev. William McNicholl of Brooklyn, uncle of the bride, officiated. Miss Anna S. Young was maid of honor; Miss Louise Knapp, flower bearer; William McNicholl of New Haven, best man; Raymond McNicholl of Brooklyn, page, and Wallace Hill and Wilbur Weed, ushers. A reception followed.

Spier—Wheeler.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 29.—Miss Beatrice Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Merriam Wheeler of 150 Gates Avenue, and Louis H. Spier of South Orange were married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church here to-night in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends by the Rev. Frederick B. Carter, the rector.

The bride was attended by Miss Lillian Vanderbilt of New York as maid of honor, and Louis Dean Spier of South Orange was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Rosalie Wheeler of London, England, cousin of the bride; Miss Mabel Sheldon of Summit, Miss Edith Vanderbilt of New York, Miss Alice Marshall, Miss Amy Sawyer, and Miss Matia Marvin of Montclair. The ushers were Malcolm Clephane of Englewood, Moses Bigelow of Newark, Donald Morrow and Yorke Allen of South Orange, and Cottrell Wheeler of Montclair. A reception folowed the ceremony.

Bibbins—Mory.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—First Methodist Church was filled with women's college students this evening at the marriage of Miss Ruthella Bernard Mory to Arthur B. Bibbins, a member of the Faculty. Thirty members of the college glee club in caps and gowns, and wearing Bride roses, sang the wedding march. The Rev. Dr. Goucher, President of the college, officiated. The bride and bridegroom are descendants of Colonial families and prominent in literary and scientific circles. She is a graduate of the Women's College and a Ph. M. of Chicago University. Fellow in History of Bryn Mawr College, 1900, and a former student at Oxford. She has just finished a book on "The English Beginning of Maryland." Mr. Bibbins organized and is Director of the Department of Geology in Women's College.

Worrall-Abbott Nuptials Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Miss Louise Wainwright Abbott will become the wife of Walter Lanning Worrall of New York next Tuesday at 5:30 P. M. in the Church of the Ascension in this city. The bridal party will include Miss Jeannette Abbott, the débutante sister of the bride, as maid of honor; Miss Laura E. McGinley, Miss Margaretta Wood, Miss Ruth Lindley Miller, Miss Marion Louise McLean, all of Pittsburg; Miss Abbie Livingston of St. Paul, Miss Dorothy Worrall of New York, and little Miss Ruth Romaine Abbott, a younger sister of the bride-elect. Mr. Worrall's best man will be his brother, Charles Adams Worrall, and the ushers, Myron Townsend of New York, Valentine Chappell of New London, Conn.; Robert Stone of Chicago, S. Taylor Gause of Wilmington, Del.; Frank Worrall of New York, Richard H. Hawkins of Pittsburg, and the bride's two brothers, Franklin Abbott and William Lathan Abbott, Jr.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Meighan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Meighan of Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Alan Rutherford McMichael of New York, formerly of Toronto, Canada.

IN THE SHOPS.

The man is so difficult a person to consider at Christmas that it is well to give thought to his presents early in the season. It is an advantage to buy presents as early as possible and obviate the tiresome rush at the last. As a matter of fact, people are doing this more and more of recent years, and the shops patronized by the people of wealth or in comfortable circumstances are practically empty the day before Christmas. In expensive presents for the man there are some quite new things that ought to please him. Among these are large cut glass inkstands, with silver tops and trays, and inside the top of the cover of the inkstand, where it can be seen conveniently when the cover is raised, is a watch. The silver in these pieces shows the English hallmark. A large inkstand, silver top and watch, will cost $35, and with the silver tray, a simple but handsome one, will cost $52.50.

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A smaller inkstand set in a silver boat-shaped tray costs $10.75.

***

A pretty and serviceable inkstand and letter rack is of silver and glass, the ink bottle and letter rack each having a base of black. These pieces are not large, are simple in design, and the contrast of the silver with the black is excellent. It has the advantage of not showing spots of ink. The ink bottle and stand will cost $5.75, and the letter file $2.75.

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Small desk clocks, dressing room clocks, or clocks for any position where something pretty and dainty is required are never prettier than in silver. One of the best is a silver grandfather's clock, eight or ten inches high, the face the size of a watch. This costs $65.

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For court plaster there is a case like a matchbox, but narrower, which costs, filled, $2.50.

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Nickel cigar cutters cost 50 cents, and range from that up in price, the best being cutters and piercers of silver.

***

A convenient pocket matchbox is nearly square, and has on either side of the front two places where the paper for striking safety matches is set in. It costs $4.25. Among the prettiest of the matchboxes are those which are flat like the ordinary box, but having the outline oval.

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A small case of silver holding an amber cigar or cigarette holder will cost $16.50.

***

Paper cutter and book mark combined for a man's use are larger than the ordinary bookmark, though small for a paper cutter. They are four or more inches long, and have a tongue cut out in the centre to slip over the leaf of a book to keep the place. They cost $3.

***

Among the finest pieces in utilitarian articles for men's use are the card cases, match boxes, and cigarette cases made of gold and put up in fine satin lined cases. They are perfectly plain, having no ornamentation but the initial or monogram. A match box will cost as little as any of the pieces, and one of these is priced at $38.50. From this the prices range up to $125.

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A useful desk piece is a memorandum tablet in a silver case. This lies flat upon the desk and has a silver cover which is lifted with a handle.

***

Alarm watches are novelties that can be had at reduced prices, from $8 to $12.50. They are attractive in appearance, with gun metal cases, the smallest the size of a man's large watch, the larger ones nearly twice the size. The alarm is penetrating, but has a delightful tone.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alanson J. Fox.

Alanson J. Fox of Detroit, Mich., died in this city yesterday, in the seventieth year of his age. He was a member of the firm of Fox, Weston & Bronson of Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., and President of the Lumbering Company of Manistique, Mich.

He was a Trustee of the University of Rochester, Vassar College, and Kalamazoo College, and President of the Board of Trustees of Rochester Theological Seminary. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Cornelia Stebbins of Plainfield, N. J., and two children. He was a brother of Dr. George Henry Fox and Mrs. Robert J. MacArthur of this city, Norman Fox of Morristown, N. J., Col. William F. Fox of Albany, and Major Charles J. Fox of Detroit.

Peter Naylor.

News was received here yesterday of the death of Peter Naylor on Wednesday at Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Naylor, born in New York City about seventy-five years ago, was the son of Peter Naylor, who built the old shot tower on Centre Street.

Mr. Naylor had lived with his family for nearly thirty years at Geneva, and for more than twenty years was Vice Consul there under all administrations. It was only a few years ago that he resigned that position. His wife and a son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. MARGARET KIDD, wife of Thomas Kidd, engineer and machinist in the employ of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died yesterday from a fall she suffered on Monday at her home, 3,985 Park Avenue. Besides her husband she leaves four children.

H. CHESTER CROUCH, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Colorado, died yesterday in Boulder of typhoid fever at the age of thirty-two. He came to Colorado last year from Cornell University. His body will be sent to Geneva, N. Y., for burial.

SAMUEL A. DEAN, for more than half a century known as the "Father of the Bread Tire Bill," died at Taunton, Mass., yesterday at the age of ninety-three years. Mr. Dean when a member of the Legislature in 1838 introduced the first bill providing that broad tires be used on all heavy vehicles on country roads, and from 1841 until it was finally adopted annually offered a broad tire bill. Mr. Dean is survived by two daughters and a son.

P. J. SEXTON, President of the Chicago Brick Company, a well-known and wealthy general contractor, died Wednesday night aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Sexton became ill while in London, England, six weeks ago, and returned to Chicago in the care of a nurse. He had been identified with the building industry in Chicago since coming from Nashville, Tenn., shortly after the great fire. Among the structures he erected are the Cook County Hospital, the City Hall, the County Building, and the Plymouth Congregational Church. He served with a company of Kentucky cavalry during the civil war.

DEATHS REPORTED OCT. 29.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Oct.
ADAMS, Joseph, City Hospital	73	26
BEAUMONT, E., 128 Oakland St., Brooklyn	40	28
BLAIR, Albert, 311 E. 97th St.	1	28
BREDDOW, Charlotte D., 352 W. 12th	16	26
BROMLEY, J., Bronxdale	62	26
BIENENSTOCK, A., 59 7th St.	29	26
BANNY, Mary, 15 Dry Dock St.	3	28
CARR, Hannah, 212 W. 82d St.	58	26
CAROLIN, E., 436 W. 126th St.	73	28
CALLAHAN, W., 109 Park Av.	9	26
COOPER, Sarah C., 2534 7th Av.	49	28
CAVANAGH, J., 213 E. 5th St.	57	26
DIPINI, Mariano, 2,108 2d Av.	61	27
DONAHUE, Bridget, 326 W. 43d St.	46	27
DALY, Ellen, 1,976 Lexington Av.	70	28
DAVIS, W., Croton, N. Y.	50	29
EGINS, G. R., 162 Park Row	37	26
FLYNN, Ellen, 302 E. 44th St.	1	28
GANTLEY, Thomas, 433 E. 71st St.	59	29
GRIMMS, Eva, 2,540 8th Av.	31	27
HUBER, John R., 1,674 2d Av.	1	26
HORAN, E., 562 E. 23d St.	63	26
HEYMAN, G., 227 Central Park, N. Y.	60	28
HUNT, E., 146 Columbus Av.	1	28
JOVAN, Louisa, 2,626 Broadway	43	28
JAVOS, John, 330 E. 61st St.	43	28
KEHOE, Peter, 434 W. 28th St.	27	28
KRORUP, Amanda, 70 E. 11th Av.	41	27
LANGE, Peter, 1,066 1st Av.	45	27
LOPCEK, Marie, 324 E. 61st St.	48	27
LUCEY, Richard, West New Brighton	45	27
LUBOWSKY, Fanny, 22 Seammel St.	37	29
LEVAVITY, Pearl, 96 Division St.	30	27
LITTLE, John J., 308 E. 44th St.	30	27
MINCHAU, Florence T., 232 E. 78th.	1	27
MEYERS, Florence, 441 W. 40th St.	4	28
MAZZOLA, Luigi, 1½ Monroe St.	43	28
MAGUIRE, James, 54 New Chambers	42	26
MORLEY, Isaac, 138 W. 133d St.	75	27
MATWOOD, Joseph, 538 W. 50th St.	21	27
MULFORD, Elias F., 789 West End Av.	74	27
MEDWAY, James, 128 E. 13th St.	35	28
MACDONALD, Thomas, 49 5th Av.	56	28
McINTYRE, Peter, 304 10th Av.	47	27
McMANUS, Mary, 290 7th Av.	60	28
McGRATH, John, 1,401 1st Av.	54	29
NEWTON, Carrie H., 123 W. 12th St.	53	28
OPPENHEIMER, Caroline, 15 W. 86th St.	77	27
O'CONNOR, Theodore F., 541 E. 55th	1	29
PACKARD, Anna B., 911 7th Av.	73	28
PADELO, Frank, 54 Thompson St.	4	28
POTETSKI, Adolph, 62 E. 12th St.	54	28
QUINN, Annie, 79 Baxter St.	47	27
QUINN, James, 1,684 Park Av.	1	28
ROSSNICK, Fanny, Beth Israel Hosp.	30	28
STANDERMAN, Philip, 801 1st Av.	57	27
SMITH, Mary, 120 W. 23d St.	40	28
SHILLING, Lena, 314 W. 26th St.	30	28
SMITH, Clara T., 57 E. 76th St.	40	28
TRACY, Henrietta, 1,730 Amsterdam Av.	60	28
TURPIE, William, 57 Lenox St.	80	27
ULSAMER, Betty, 1,199 1st Av.	36	27
WILLARD, Max, 370 Cherry St.	31	27
WILLIAMS, Edward, 211 W. 97th St.	28	27
WELLGOES, Harry E., 2,078 7th Av.	25	27
WALKER, Patrick R., 2,025 B'way.	30	28
WEISLER, Esther, 152

HERMIS WON ALL THE WAY

Fast Colt, at Prohibitive Odds, Took the Edgemere Stakes.

Ahumada and Orthodox Were the Other Successful Favorites at the Aqueduct Race Track.

Though sentiment commonly is supposed to have no influence on the racegoing crowds of the late Fall, sentiment was in evidence in a manner that surprised the hardened "regulars" at the Aqueduct track yesterday, when Hermis, the most popular horse of the Eastern turf, made what is asserted to be his last public appearance of the season, and after leading all the distance, easily won the Edgemere Stakes at weight for age, over a mile and a furlong course. In winning as he did Hermis lowered the track record for the distance a second by running the mile and a furlong in 1:53, but in spite of the smart performance, the outbreak of popular applause that greeted the winner's return to the scales was for the horse himself, and the tribute was one that gave strong testimony for the popularity of the fast four-year-old, who, in spite of many defeats early in the season, still is regarded as the champion of the Eastern turf.

The race for the Edgemere was the nominal feature of the programme, but it produced a rather disappointing contest. The result was a foregone conclusion, Hermis, ridden by Redfern, starting a favorite at odds of 7 to 1 on, with Stolen Moments and Warranted the only horses to oppose him. From the start Hermis went in front, and made the running at a fast pace. On the stretch Stolen Moments closed enough ground to set Redfern to riding on the favorite before the final sixteenth pole was reached. The moment it came to a fight, however, Hermis drew away, and with Redfern easing him up at the finish, won by four lengths, while Stolen Moments finished second, a dozen lengths away from Warranted, third.

Hermis was only one of three winning favorites, the others being Ahumada in the first race and Orthodox in the sixth. For the opening event, Ahumada made about all the running, and won cleverly by a length. Orthodox, recently bought from August Belmont, rewarded his backers well, for Orthodox made a great part of the pace, and, drawing out at the finish, was first about as he pleased.

W. L. Oliver's All Gold made about all the pace in his race, and was first in a big gallop. Harangue took the handicap for two-year-olds. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds; seven furlongs.

John A. Kyle's Ahumada, br. c. by G. W. Johnson-Floroon, 117 pounds. (Higgins,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1

W. C. Daly's Illyria, b. c., by Sam Lucas-Illithyia, 113, (Hicks,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....2

The Bristol Stable's Girdle, ch. f., by Golden Garter-Amourette, 113, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....3

Time—1:28 1-5. Won handily by a length, three lengths between second and third. Music, Rightful, Brigand, Ringglove, and Chicle also ran. Value to the winner, $725. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $800; one mile.

W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. h., 6 years, by Rayon d'Or-Merry Nelly, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....1

W. H. Rowle's Nine Spot, b. f., 3, by Hastings-Nineveh, 105, (Wilkerson,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....2

Frank Regan's Nevermore, br. c., 3, by Lamplighter-The Crow, 99, (J. Jones,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....3

Time—1:40 2-5. Won easily by four lengths, neck between second and third. Ocieawaha, Monograph, Stroller, and Ernest Parham also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

A. Featherstone's Harangue, ch. c., by The Commoner-Lady Eon, 102 pounds, (O'Neill,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 1.....1

E. B. Thomas's Lady Amelia, b. or br. f., by Ben Brush-La Colonia, 120, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....2

The Pepper Stable's Crown Prince, ch. c., by Meadowthorpe-Witch's Sterling, 107, (Gelling,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.....3

Time—1:01. Won cleverly by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third. Julia M., Marjoram, Pol Roger, Jasper, Agnes Brennan, Cyuttica, Tom Cod, Ruby Ring, and Adel Trebia also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Edgemere Stakes, for all ages; weight for age; one mile and a furlong.

E. B. Thomas's Hermis, ch. c., 4 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West, 126 pounds, (Redfern,) 1 to 7 and out.....1

Foxhall P. Keene's Stolen Moments, br. f., 3, by Kingston-Cerito, 115, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and out.....2

T. R. Manniz's Warrented, b. h., 5, by Guarantee-Chiffe Chapman, 126, (Mulholland,) 100 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3

Time—1:53. Won easily by four lengths; twelve lengths between second and third. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,595. Winner trained by W. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $800; six and a half furlongs.

Frank Farrell's Champiain, b. c., by Gonsaloo-Lillian Belle, 96 pounds, (O'Brien,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....1

Andrew Miller's Reveille, ch. c., by Golden Dawn-Harmony II., 101, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....2

John W. Scherr's Dutiful, gr. c., by Prestidigitator-Slipalong, 96, (W. Fisher,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3

Time—1:21 3-5. Won handily by two lengths, a half length between second and third. Ghats, Matamoras, Flag Officer, Berosa, Conkling, Esher Leaf, Second Sight, Clear the Arena, Ancestor, Grand Vitesse, and Algonquin also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Winner trained by F. Weir.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners in 1903, special weights; one mile.

M. L. Hayman's Orthodox, ch. c., 2 years, by Don de Oro-Ortegal, 95 pounds, (Redfern,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....1

C. A. Drapp's Sonoma Belle, ch. f., 3, by Star Ruby-Sonoma, 92, (Higgins,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....2

Thomas Mcnahan's Content, b. h., 5, by Galore-Confidentrix, 118, (H. Callahan,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....3

Time—1:40 2-5. Won easily by five lengths, a length between second and third. Eclectic, Allan, Our Nurget, Nantor, Clonmell, St. Finnan, Gorey, and Hugh C. Garrett also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by A. Carter.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Duke of Kendal, 126 pounds; Northern Star, 125; Ice Water, 118; Ascension, 117; Lord Badge, 111; Hello, 110; Demurrer, 105; Moharib, 94; Molinos, 92, and Ostrich, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; special weights; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Wotan and Ostrich, 114 pounds; Bidarthorpe, Sourjere, and Flammula, 111 each; Molinos and Reliance, 110 each; Theo, Piquet, and Mincola, 107 each; Jasper, 103; Garnish, Silverfoot, and Hiawatha, 102 each, and Duncan, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $2,500 in 1903; special weights, with allowance of one mile. Carsman and Young Henry, 115 pounds each; Duke of Kendal, 110; Gaviota, 102; Futurita and Contusion, 95 each; Moharib, 90, and Grenade, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oakdale Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Dolly Spanker, 126 pounds; Race King, 122; Sweet Gretchen, 117; Dick Turpin and Flammula, 113 each; Monadnock, 112; Dimple, 105, and Tim Payne, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile. Meisterzinger, 111 pounds; April Shower, 110; Conundrum, All Gold, and Ethics, 106 each; Sentry and Man-o'-War, 106 each; Ninespot and Hot, 105 each; Medal, 104; McWilliams, Bolina, Ocieawaha, and Paul Clifford, 103 each; Sir Roche, 102; Potente, 99; Nevermore, 97; The Guardsman, 94; Cincinnatus, 93, and Drop o' Rye, 90. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Drop o' Rye, Nevermore, Conundrum, The Guardsman, Meisterzinger, Potente, and Cincinnatus.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights, with allowances. Sir Troubadour, Silver Fir, Cloverland, and William Pigeon, 110 pounds each, and Heir Apparent, Erbe, Piconderoga, Effie Sheppard, Dinna Forget, Trepan, Squid, Grantsdale, Amente, Nuit Blanche, Tom Lawson, Buttons, Love Note, and Margaret Kent, 107 each.

BOSTON GOLF WOMEN WIN.

Philadelphians Only Score Five Holes in Griscom Cup Match—Miss Adair on the Links.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Clement A. Griscom inter-city golf trophy for women will remain in Boston for another year, as a team from that association which captured it from New York last year fairly overwhelmed a team from the Philadelphia association at the Country Club to-day by a score of 46 to 5.

The defeated team only succeeded in winning two out of the fifteen matches, one other being tied, while the twelve victories of the Bostonians were all decisive. The victory of the Boston team will bring the match to this district again next year.

In the afternoon a foursome was played, in which Miss Rhona Adair, the British champion, participated. Miss Adair played with Miss E. N. Lockwood of Lexington, and the pair, at scratch, won the net prize with a score of 94. Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston and Miss F. C. Griscom of Philadelphia won the gross prize with a score of 91. The summary of the team match is:

BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.	
Miss M. Curtis	5	Mrs. C. F. Fox	0
Miss F. C. Osgood	4	Mrs. R. H. Barlow	0
Miss L. A. Wells	3	Miss L. Biddle	0
Miss H. Curtis	4	Miss F. C. Griscom	5
Miss P. Mackey	4	Miss A. McNeely	0
Miss E. S. Porter	4	Mrs. F. R. Shattuck	0
Miss E. G. Lockwood	4	Miss E. McNeely	0
Miss M. W. Phelps	4	Miss G. Murray	0
Miss G. Fiske	0	Miss Gilbert	3
Miss M. R. Adams	3	Mrs. H. Fitzgerald	0
Miss K. C. Harley	2	Mrs. M. C. Work	0
Miss E. Farrington	3	Mrs. Tierce	0
Miss F. Borden	0	Miss F. Ayers	3
Miss M. F. Phelps	0	Mrs. E. Bettle	0
Mrs. F. W. Batchelder	5	Miss Morris	0
Total	46	Total	5

HARVARD TRACK GAMES.

Colwell Makes Half-Mile Record for Soldiers Field—Few New Men Win Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Harvard Fall handicap track games were held on Soldiers Field this afternoon. The games were discouraging, for with the exception of the quarter mile, which was won by B. L. Young, a freshman, with a handicap of twenty-five yards, none of the '07 men came to the front. The best performance of the day was by W. A. Colwell, who was Harvard's crack two-miler last year. Colwell entered the half mile and from scratch won the event in the fast time of 1:58 3-5, the best that has ever been done on Soldiers Field. W. E. Storey, '04, captured three first prizes and one second. He took the hurdles easily, as well as the broad jump, and got second in the high jump. The summary:

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. E. Storey, '04, (scratch;) second, E. F. Campbell, '05, (6 yards.) Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. E. Storey, '04, (5 yards;) second, M. F. Ware, '07, (12 yards.) Time—0:28.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. A. Powelson, '05, (5 yards;) second, M. G. Perkins, '06, (2 yards. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by M. G. Perkins, '06, (5 yards;) second, F. E. Shirr, '06, (18 yards.) Time—0:22 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by B. L. Young, Jr., '07, (25 yards;) second, T. B. Dorman, '06, (25 yards.) Time—0:50 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by W. A. Colwell, scratch; second, J. F. Henderson, '05, (40 yards.) Time —1:58 3-5.

Mile Run.—Won by H. H. Rowland, '06, (60 yards;) second, S. S. Hubbard, '07, (120 yards.) Time—4:33 4-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by R. C. Bollard, '05, (150 yards;) second, J. H. Hall, '06, (160 yards.) Time—10:34.

Shot Put.—Won by F. H. Schoefuss, '04, scratch; second, R. H. Oveson, '05, (8 inches.) Distance. 43 feet 2½ inches.

Hammer Throw.—Won by B. F. Sherman, '05, (10 feet;) second, R. H. Oveson, '05, scratch. Distance—124 feet 8 inches.

High Jump.—Won by E. J. Young, Jr., '06, (3½ inches;) second, W. E. Storey, '04, (3 inches.) Height—5 feet 8⅜ inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. E. Storey, '04, (1 foot;) second, H. Taylor, '07, (2 feet 6 inches.) Distance—20 feet 7½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by W. F. Henneberry, '06, scratch; second, A. Robeson, '04, scratch. Height—10 feet 6 inches.

Brooklyn's Indoor Athletic Games.

The indoor athletic season in Brooklyn will be opened at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Marcy Avenue, Heyward, and Lynch Streets, on the night of Nov. 14 with an attractive programme, under the auspices of Company I of that regiment, consisting of the following events, which are open to all registered athletes: 100-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 800-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap, closed to members of Forty-seventh Regiment; two-mile bicycle race, handicap, closed to members of Military Athletic League; one-mile relay race, open to Indian League teams of four men. Amateur Athletic Union and Military Athletic League rules will govern the several events, in each of which three gold prizes will be awarded. Entries close with Sergeant Jos. Desch at the armory, and J. McHugh, 544 Third Avenue, Manhattan, on Nov. 9.

Good Athletes for Grace Games.

Most of the leading athletes of the metropolitan district will take part in the games of the Grace Club which will be held at the armory of the Eighth Regiment to-morrow evening. In the distance runs will be seen J. J. Joyce, E. Carr, G. Bonhag, and D. McMeekin.

The sprinting list includes C. Peabody, P. J. Callahan, W. Knakal, G. Ashley, and F. Rickert. The weight-throwers will be Fuerbach, Connelly, and Sauer. Among the high jumpers entered are J. Price, O. Sauer, and W. Schaefer. The one-mile bicycle race will bring out W. Frank, G. Cameron, O. Ludwig, A. L. Fritz, C. F. Perden, and H. F. Cranston.

Athletic Conference at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—A meeting of the intercollegiate conference on athletics will be held here on Saturday at the home of Prof. H. B. Fine. The following representatives will be present: Profs. H. S. White, Harvard; Dennis, Cornell; C. F. Smith and J. S. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; Kirchway, Columbia; Meikiejohn, Brown.

Yale has never yet sent a representative to this conference, which has been held annually since the first one at Brown in 1898.

Killed by Hammer in Athletic Games.

LONDON, Ontario, Oct. 29.—At the annual games of the Western Medical and Huron Colleges yesterday one of the athletes throwing the twelve-pound hammer let it slip, and it landed in a crowd of spectators. The seven-year-old son of P. W. D. Brodrick, manager of Nelson's Bank, was hit by the hammer just above the left ear. He died during the night.

Cornell Sophomores Win in Athletics.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—In to-day's under-class track meet the Cornell sophomores defeated the freshmen by a score of 68 to 40. The feature of the meet was the work of D. C. Munson, '06, in the three-mile obstacle run. He covered the course in 18:37, breaking the record by 11 seconds.

Brighton Beach Motor Races.

When the Long Island Automobile Club opens its second annual meeting at the Brighton Beach race track to-morrow several improvements will be noticed on the track for the object of attaining increased speed. The race for "gentleman operators," with nineteen entries, will be run in four heats and a final. The fifteen-mile race will have all the fastest automobile cars in it, including La Roche's car that beat Oldfield. A handicap, with thirteen entries, will be another feature, as well as the steam motor race between George C. Cannon and John W. Howard.

New Automobile Records for Oldfield.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 29.—Barney Oldfield at Overland Park to-day broke three world's records for automobiles. For five miles the old record was 4:54, made to-day in 4:45. Ten miles done in 9:34½, the former record being 9:45, and fifteen miles in 14:24½, former record 14:35. Both old and new records were held by Oldfield.

Princeton Basket Ball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The schedule of the University basket ball team for the coming season has been completed and is as follows:

Dec. 16—La Salle College, at Princeton; 19—Newark Academy, at Newark.

Jan. 13—Lehigh, at Princeton; 16—Pennsylvania, at Princeton; 20—Swarthmore, at Princeton; 23—Yale, at New Haven; 30—Harvard, at Cambridge.

Feb. 13—Cornell, at Ithaca; 13—Rochester, at Rochester; 19—Harvard, at Princeton; 22—Yale, at Princeton.

March 4—Columbia, at New York; 10—Cornell, at Princeton; 12—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Soldiers to Play Indoor Baseball.

The Twenty-second Regiment indoor baseball team, champions of 1902, will play the semi-professional team of Hoboken to-morrow night at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The battery for the Hobokens will be Lindeman and La Mar, while the regiment team will rely on Hartvigson and McGraham.

As a preliminary there will be a handicap five-mile foot race between Peter Hegeman, who is to receive 220 yards' start, and Ernie Hertberg, who will start from the scratch.

OCEAN YACHT RACE FOR GERMAN EMPEROR'S CUP

Sir Thomas Lipton Withdraws in Favor of the Kaiser.

Race Will Be from Sandy Hook to Cowes, Probably in May—British Boats May Enter.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton has definitely withdrawn his offer to present a cup for a transatlantic yacht race in 1904, and has made way for the German Emperor, who will present a cup through the New York Yacht Club and the Atlantic Yacht Club. This result was attained by the following interchange of telegrams, the first being from Sir Thomas Lipton to Emperor William on Oct. 27:

"I hear from the Atlantic Yacht Club that your Majesty contemplates offering a cup for a transatlantic yacht race in 1904; but that some question has arisen on account of a similiar offer by myself. In the best interests of the sport of which your Majesty has always been an enthusiastic exponent, I am only too willing to ask the consent of the Atlantic Yacht Club to withdraw my offer for 1904, and most respectfully and heartily tender your Majesty such support as lies within my power to make a transatlantic race for your cup in 1904 a thoroughly representative international event, which, under your Imperial auspices, it could scarcely fail to be. Two transatlantic races the same year would hardly be satisfactory to the contestants, nor provide an efficient test of the highest yachting skill, endurance, and workmanship. I feel certain that these reasons which prompt this offer of withdrawal, would appeal to the authorities of the Atlantic Yacht Club and that they, jointly with the New York Yacht Club officials, would gladly carry out such arrangements as your Majesty might suggest, and agree with me in desiring to do everything possible to show keen appreciation of the generous interest your Majesty has repeatedly evinced in the advancement of yachting in all countries. Upon receiving your distinguished approval I will cable to New York a definite withdrawal of my offers for 1904.

"THOMAS J. LIPTON."

Emperor William's reply is:

"Neues Palace, Oct. 28, 1903.

"Sir Thomas Lipton, London:

"I am most grateful for your kind telegram. My offer was not made earlier as I was unable to find out whether you intended to build for 1904. Consequently, I feared to disturb your plans in case you were preparing a new challenge for the America's Cup. I was informed by my Ambassador, who will offer my cup to the two clubs, that in the same time a similar offer had beben made by you. I at once received to leave it to the officers of the Atlantic Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club to decide which offer would be acceptable to them, as I fully agree with you that two transatlantic races in the same year would hardly provide satisfactory sport or results. Your resolve to withdraw your offer for my sake has deeply touched me, and I hasten to thank you for your generous intention and accept your proposal.

"I was prompted to offer a cup in hopes of encouraging ocean racing, with the view to stimulate designers and builders into producing a class capable of keeping the open sea easily, and combining seaworthiness with safety and comfort, without sacrificing everything to speed, i. e., to develop a sound type of cruiser. I believe this class of yacht would most appeal to those who love the sea, and who do not wish to use their craft exclusively for racing purposes.

"With your generous withdrawal you have magnanimously tendered your support to make a race for an Atlantic cup a success, thereby serving the great cause of yacht racing, the finest sport in the world, the development of which I have so much at heart.

"Once more, my most sincere thanks.

"WILLIAM I. R."

Sir Thomas later said on this subject:

"The reason I telegraphed to Emperor William was that, on my arrival at Queenstown, I received a cable message from the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club stating that Emperor William had made an offer. That was the first I had heard of it. Knowing the Emperor took such a great interest in an ocean race and seemed to have set his heart on giving a cup for 1904, I could scarcely do less than retire and give him the chance he evidently so keenly desired, a course of action which, I am sure, all my friends in America will understand. I feel certain it will be a great race. Several British yachts will enter. I hope to be able to enter a boat myself, but that is not quite decided."

Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club said yesterday: "His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has, through Lord Londesdale, intimated to Sir Thomas Lipton and the yacht clubs his desire to present the cup for next year's ocean race, and Sir Thomas has arranged with the Atlantic Yacht Club to withdraw his offer of a permanent trophy. The way is now clear for his Majesty's offer, and as soon as his Ambassador has arranged matters with the Atlantic Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club for their joint acceptance of his Majesty's cup and joint management of the race the details will be announced. The essential fact is that there will be an ocean race next year."

The Emperor is an honorary member both of the New York Yacht Club and of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The fact that the cup will be offered through both clubs is in recognition of the position the New York Yacht Club's position as the largest yacht club in the country, and of the commanding position the Atlantic Yacht Club holds in respect to ocean racing. Seven long races, which afforded an excellent test of the speed and seaworthiness of the competing yachts, have been held during the past two years by that club. Additional cups will be given by the two clubs through which the Emperor gives the cup.

The race will be from Sandy Hook to Cowes, according to present intentions. It is probable that the Royal Yacht Squadron of London, and the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club of Germany, of which the Emperor is Commodore, will also be consulted in the arrangements.

May is the month favored for the race, as that would bring the competing yachts to the other side in time to take part in the annual race from Dover to Heligoland, and to participate in the events of the big Kiel regatta.

Commodore Tod yesterday expressed his intention of entering his schooner yacht Thistle in the race, and in heavy weather his big yacht would have a chance to win. Before the Lipton offer was withdrawn Morton F. Plant, who owns the Ingomar, and George Lauder, Jr., owner of the Endymion, both said that they would enter their boats, and Edward R. Coleman's Hildegarde, J. G. N. Whitaker's Iroquois, and Dr. Lewis A. Simpson's Fleur de Lys are possibilities. It is probable that all these will enter the race for the Emperor's cup.

Of the American boats, the Ingomar unquestionably is the most formidable. She was designed and built this year by Herreshoff, and made her début in the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, where her powers created a sensation. In her first ocean race, which began at Sea Gate on Labor Day and was over a 125-mile course, the Ingomar finished twenty-one hours ahead of her nearest competitor, the Hildegarde. For next season Mr. Plant has engaged Capt. Charles Barr, and he intimated recently that he would take her abroad to race in the Mediterranean. Commodore Tod, however, is of the opinion that Mr. Plant can be prevailed upon to enter his yacht in the ocean race.

Secretary George A. Cormack of the New York Yacht Club said yesterday afternoon that he had received no notification of the German Emperor's offer.

Watson Declines to Design Yacht.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—George L. Watson has declined the commission of the prominent Clyde yachtsman (previously referred to as contemplating challenging for the America's Cup) to design a cup challenger on the ground that it is hopeless for British or other over-sea challengers to continue to contest for the trophy under the measurement rule by which challengers have been rated.

Long Island Yachtsmen Meet.

At the regular meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, which was held at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, last night, several amendments to the rules were adopted. The amendments passed upon, however, only dealt with technicalities, while those providing for restricted classes of fifteen, eighteen, twenty-seven, and thirty-two-foot load water line lengths were deferred to an adjourned meeting, which will be held at the same place on Monday, Nov. 16. A new section which was to be added to Rule 15 in regard to signals at the start of or during a race was postponed until the regular March meeting of the association.

Princeton G. C. to Meet Crescent A. C.

There will be shooting at the Bay Ridge grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club on election day. The traps will be ready for practice at 10 o'clock. After 11 o'clock trophy shoots and team shoot will commence. The Shooting Committee will welcome new men and guests of members.

A challenge has been received from the Princeton Gun Club suggesting a match for Saturday, Nov. 28, or any Saturday thereafter, at Bay Ridge. The challenge will be accepted, probably for some day in December. The number of men for the teams and conditions will be announced later.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale Will Present a Heavy Line in Columbia Game.

Shaw Will Not Play for the Local Team —Cornell Team in Trenton Ready for Princeton.

The average weight of the Yale rush line that will face Columbia to-morrow will be 202 pounds, this being one of the heaviest lines that the Yale team has put on the field. Whether Batchelder or Miller will play right guard will be decided only on the day of the game. Morton will take his old place at left guard, and Rorabach will play centre. The weights of the members of the Yale line will be as follows: Capt. Rafferty, left end, 174 pounds; Kinney, left tackle, 221; Morton, left guard, 210; Rorabach, centre, 225; Batchelder, right guard, 218, or Miller, 185; Hogan, right tackle, 195; Shevlin, right end, 190.

Shevlin, right end, is the individual star of the team. He will go into the Columbia game the heaviest end Yale ever put in the field.

The centre trio, when in working form, is not a weak aggregation, though it is probable that Columbia's centre men will show some superiority, at least in the first part of the game. Yale's back field, if expectations are fulfilled, will spring a surprise on the Columbia team. It is probable that Yale has not had in years so fast a combination behind the line as this year in Mitchell, Gwaley, Metcalf, and Bowman. The first three are half backs, and the fastest kind of sprinters, each in his different style.

Yale will use two or three line men on special plays. Hogan is to be used on heavy line bucking, his place in the line to be taken by one of the back field men in the centre of the field. Kinney will also be used at line boring. Shevlin at end back play, and whoever plays right guard at a new guard back plunge.

Bets are common that Yale will win by two or three touchdowns to no score by Columbia. There will be no protests of any kind by Yale of any Columbia player.

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The Yale regulars were given hard work yesterday, Kinney, Hogan and Mitchell only playing the open half. A new centre trio was tried in the open half made up of Flanders and Miller guards and Scott centre. G. Foster Sanford was an observer, and stated that Yale would easily win the game, and that Columbia would not score. Sanford coached the Yale freshmen.

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Columbia's football players finished the last of their real work in preparation for the Yale game by signal practice behind closed gates at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. To-day the team will do a little gymnastic work. As far as can be learned the men with one or two exceptions are in good shape. The team will suffer by the absence of Tomlinson and Shaw. Jones, the star quarterback, who was injured in the Pennsylvania game, was out, and it is hoped that he will be able to play, although it is doubtful if he will be able to last the entire game.

Shaw, a veteran of the Columbia team for the past two years, will be unable to play against Yale. Shaw only reported for the college term a day or so ago, and yesterday the Columbia Athletic Council determined that he was ineligible to represent the blue and white. It seems that Shaw played centre in one game on a professional eleven at Madison Square Garden last year as a favor to the management when the regular man for centre was ill. He received no money. It was argued that it was better to have the team above criticism rather than lay it open to any charges.

***

Princeton's 'Varsity and scrub teams took their last hard practice yesterday before the line-up against Cornell to-morrow. The playing of the 'Varsity, while hard, showed looseness that speaks ill for Princeton's chances. The most discouraging feature was the poor work of Davis and Henry. Princeton's ends. The 'Varsity could secure but one touchdown. Dewitt tried for three field goals from the twenty-five-yard line, but missed them all. Half back Hart slightly wrenched his ankle, which, while not serious, may prevent his playing to-morrow.

***

The Cornell eleven arrived at Trenton yesterday and to-day will line up against Lawrenceville for a light practice game. The team will line up against Princeton as follows: Lawrance, left end; Voris, left tackle; Schoelkopf, left guard; Fletzer, centre; Hunt, right guard; Costello, right tackle; Tourison, right end; Brewster, quarter back; Snider, right half back; Rice, left half back; Coffin, full back.

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The ban of the faculty committee has again fallen on the New York University team. Yesterday Cohn, the guard, who played a star game last Saturday, was debarred from further athletic work. Fortunately, a fairly good substitute named McMara appeared from the law school. The work yesterday showed an improvement in speed and aggressiveness. Stevens, who is playing full back, hurdled the centre several times for gains of from fifteen to twenty yards. It seems as if he had displaced Rogge. Both Hulsart and MacDowell were in the game for a while after having been on the side lines since the Wesleyan game.

COLUMBIA, '07, 12; HORACE MANN, 11

By the close score of 12—11, Columbia's freshman football team defeated the eleven from Horace Mann School at South Field yesterday afternoon. In the first half each team scored one touchdown, but Horace Mann led by 6—5, having kicked its goal. In the second period the schoolboys kicked a goal from the field. Soon after Bailey, on a blocked kick, picked up the ball and ran fifty yards for a touch-down for the collegians, who failed, however, to kick the goal, giving the Horace Mann team a lead of 1 point. Just as the game was closing a punt from Horace Mann's ten-yard line was blocked and the leather was forced back of the line for a safety for Columbia. The line-up:

Columbia, '07, 12.	Position.	Horace Mann, 11.
Veit	Left end	A. Kimbel
Bolles	Left tackle	Von Saltza
Algelhinger	Left guard	Adams
Spencer	Centre	Veit
House	Right guard	De Camp
Miller	Right tackle	Cooper
Kehrleln	Right end	Page
Collins	Quarter back	W. Kimbel
Spencer	Left half back	Brunn
Bailey	Right half back	Havron
Moore	Full back	Hanna

Touch-downs—Moore, Bailey, Havron. Goal from touch-down—Brunn. Goal from field—Brunn. Safety—Brunn. Umpire—M. Farahaugh, Horace Mann. Referee—H. H. Weekes, Columbia. Head linesman—E. Haneman, Columbia. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

Entries for Intersectional Billiards.

Four entries were received yesterday for the professional intersectional billiard championship that will be played in this city the beginning of December. The quartet includes Peterson of Milwaukee, Ames of Denver, Cline of Philadelphia, and Cutler of Boston, the New England champion. It is expected that the other men who have been asked to participate will be heard from in a few days. They are Frank Billiter, William Hatley, and Charles Ferris, all Western experts. The proposed championship will be at the eighteen-inch balk line game, with two counts in balk, and the matches will be of 300 points each. George Slosson, who received the entries, said last night that possibly the tournament might be held in a hall and not in his rooms, as originally intended.

A. D. Ferguson, William Gershel, Isaac H. Manness, W. S. Johnson, Edwin O. Pressbrey, W. J. Usher, Leo S. Bennett, S. G. Eaton, J. M. Millette, H. M. White, S. L. Brewster, and Louis A. Servatius have entered for a three-cushion carom and four-teen-inch balk line tournament, which will begin at the Metropolitan Academy next Monday night.

Time and Patience

In the production of

Hunter Whiskey

Is what develops its superior quality, ripe age and purity; its exquisite flavor is a natural result,

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 18 William St., New York City.

Just Out of the Boxes, 300 Doz. Brand New Shirts

You'll see these shirts displayed in all the exclusive haberdashery shops priced at $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Sale Price 77c Each

The finer the shirts the more money it takes to produce them, naturally. The maker from whom these shirts on sale come, found that he had all his money tied up in them. Some few hundred he sold to exclusive haberdashers in dribs and drabs, which are selling at $1.50, $2 and $2.50. The bulk of them we took off his hands at a price—the lot consists of dress shirts in all the new patterns, and there is every size, in every pattern, from 14 to 17½. We pass them on to you for 77c each.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Many close bowling contests were decided last night in the bowling tournaments with which New York abounds. The best score of this season, and practically, that of this year, was 264, the highest individual score. This was an excellent showing and g vaet ebthmbe f ;eGCnda etaoin shrdlu dlu gave them the benefit of a doubt afterward.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schmidt, 180; Richards, 170; Trask, 123; Geisler, 172; Hammond, 182. Total, 841.

Hudson of New York Bowling Club—Touthart, 215; Barry, 172; Scott, 180; Hobilitzel, 173; McClelland, 183. Total, 923.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schmidt, 210; Richards, 190; Trask, 167; Giesler, 174; Hammond, 183. Total, 923.

Columbus Bowling Club—Strader, 154; Shubert, 170; Siebert, 163; Warner, 194; Courtland, 159. Total, 830.

THIRD GAME.—Columbus Bowling Club—Strader, 170; Shubert, 191; Trask, 206; Warner, 144; Courtland, 204. Total, 914.

Hudson of New York Bowling Club—Touthart, 147; Brown, 162; Scott, 175; Hobilitzel, 146; McClelland, 178. Total, 908.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Life Bowling Club—Little, 121; Gross, 159; Kelcher, 105; Harries, 135; Rooney, 100.

Provident Life Bowling Club—B. Egan, 161; Davies, 154; Nield, 140; Steele, 123; Holliday, 173. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.—Provident Life Bowling Club—Regan, 183; Davies, 146; Nield, 156; Beane, 156; Holliday, 144. Total, 767.

Fidelity and Casualty Bowling Club—Tracy, 229; Sheridan, 136; Ferree, 210; Zabraskitz, 171; Brain, 150. Total, 896.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelity and Casualty Bowling Club—Tracy, 156; Sheridan, 193; Ferree, 147; Fabrack, 162; Brain, 175. Total, 833.

Colonial Life Bowling Club—Gross, 175; Kelcher, 112; Little, 116; Harries, 116; Rooney, 128. Total, 647.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buckholz, 237; Surper, 192; Hammensen, 200; Kessler, 168; Sanders, 192. Total, 989.

Rockland Bowling Club—Wagner, 168; Powell, 190; Doersch, 165; Perry, 171; Odell, 123. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Rosenberg, 169; Wragge, 179; Coeppen, 181; Ritter, 230; ——, 182. Total, 953.

Rockland Bowling Club—Wagner, 168; Powell, 138; Diersch, 141; Perry, 159; Odell, 173. Total, 779.

THIRD GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Rosenberg, 170; Wragge, 140; Coeppen, 203; Ritter, 173; ——, 152. Total, 839.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buckholz, 168; Surper, 171; Rothmel, 194; Parry, 174; Odell, 189. Total, 896.

STOCK EXCHANGE TOURNAMENT.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co. Bowling Club—Walker, 133; Lynch, 150; Lee, 186; Corey, 200; Lebaugh, 168. Total, 948.

T. L. Manson & Co. Bowling Club—Cooke, 169; Lawrence, 173; Scott, 156; Klippe, 118; Vos, 178. Total, 796.

SECOND GAME.—T. L. Manson & Co. Bowling Club—Cooke, 105; Larkins, 172; Scott, 150; Klippe, 176; Voss, 130. Total, 803.

Strong, Sturgis & Co. Bowling Club—Taylor, 147; Hackins, 118; Du Barry, 163; Kuhlman, 134

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

McKINLEY CONCERN RECEIVER.

Edmund G. Hammersly Named in Ancillary New York Action.

Edmund G. Hammersly of Philadelphia was appointed ancillary receiver of the McKinley-Lanning Loan and Trust Company of Philadelphia yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. The company has its home office in Philadelphia, and has for a dozen years been engaged in the business of loaning money upon Western farm property.

In April last an action was commenced against the company, in which Abner McKinley, a brother of the late President, is said to have been heavily interested, by Lucius B. Goodyear of Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., in the Federal courts of Philadelphia, asking for the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Goodyear is the holder of $12,500 of its debenture bonds. The courts there appointed Mr. Hammersly receiver, and the Federal courts of this city yesterday made him an ancillary receiver of the company's property in this district.

The ancillary action commenced by Mr. Goodyear also makes Samuel Strasburger, receiver of the banking firm of Gilman Sons & Co. of New York, party defendant, as it is claimed the trust company has a claim against the Gilman firm amounting to $8,117. A judgment was secured against the trust company in Nebraska, the complaint charges, by E. S. Stevens, one of the Directors, who secured it through a confession of judgment by the President of the company. This Mr. Goodyear declares to be irregular, as the confession was made in violation of the court's injunction at the time the receiver was appointed in Philadelphia, and after the appointment of that officer of the court. This judgment amounted to $3,105.

ARMSTRONG AT PUBLIC STORES

Discusses Reforms in Work of General Appraisers—Investigating Some Importing Practices.

Robert W. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, paid a visit to the Appraisers' Stores yesterday and spent the morning in conference with members of the Board of United States General Appraisers. Most of his time was spent with Judge Byron S. Waite, Gen. Sharretts, President of the board, and Albert L. Washburn, counsel to the Government.

With Messrs. Waite and Washburn it is understood that he discussed the details of the pending reorganization of the board, while with Gen. Sharretts he also went fully into the situation in China, Gen. Sharretts having been the American member of the Chinese Finance Commission.

One matter which it is understood Mr. Armstrong sought information about was the alleged practice of some importers of bringing in goods for New York through other ports. The excuse given is that the congestion at the public stores here is so great that delay is experienced in getting the goods. This Mr. Armstrong declared is untrue, and he says that the local Appraisers' department is practically up to date with its work.

Another reason is that in some cases more favorable freight rates have been obtained, and it is hinted that attempts at undervaluation have been made at ports where the Appraisers are less expert than in New York. One of the purposes of Mr. Armstrong's visit was to arrange that a strict watch be kept on such importations and an effort made to secure uniform appraisement. Another matter which occupied Mr. Armstrong's attention was the assignment of a chemist and a good expert from the Department of Agriculture to expedite the examination of food products suspected of adulteration under the pure food law.

APPEAL ON PEARL DUTIES.

Nereshelmer & Co. Protest Against Belated Increase in Assessment.

In the case of Nereshelmer & Co. against the United States, argued yesterday before the United States Circuit Court, the question is raised whether or not the Government may justly increase the duty on merchandise after it has been sold in trade in the usual way. The firm imported a lot of pearls, said to be valuable because of rare tints. The pearls were wrapped in tissue paper, and were contained in an inexpensive plush box. The Collector of the Port appraised the collection at $100,000 and assessed the duty at 10 per cent., which was paid. The importers then sold the pearls to Black, Starr & Frost, silversmiths and jewelers, who found a purchaser among their customers.

Several months afterward, and ten months after the date of entry of the pearls, the Collector notified the importers that he had increased the assessment to $80,000, and the firm was required to pay the balance. The advance was ordered on the ground that there had been an error in the original assessment; that the pearls, instead of coming into the country in their natural state, entitling them to the 10 per cent. duty, had been affected to a certain extent for use in making a necklace. The placing of the gems in the plush box was declared an indication of the intention to use them for a specific purpose. This was held to place the pearls in another class of imports subject to a 60 per cent. duty. The Collector's contention was upheld by the Board of General Appraisers. Then the importers appealed to the Circuit Court.

It was argued on behalf of the importers that in selling the pearls they fixed a price upon the basis of a 10 per cent. duty, and it would be unfair after the goods have gone into other hands to collect $50,000 additional duties. Decision was reserved.

Macaroni Wheat Graded.

The Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon decided to establish three grades of macaroni wheat. This will put dealings in this new agricultural product for this country on a commercial basis. A year or two ago American consular agents in the south of France reported that there was a market there for macaroni wheat, and recommended to the Agricultural Department at Washington that the raising of this wheat be encouraged in the United States.

Slump in the Coke Trade Continues.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 29.—The slump in the coke trade was more marked last week. Production dropped 30,000 tons, and the shipments were over 30,000 tons less than the previous week. There were not as many ovens blown out this week as has been the rule, but production was restricted by a larger number of ovens being in operation only five days. About 2,000 ovens were banked down, with orders not to open until Nov. 2. The number of ovens banked now aggregate nearly 50 per cent. of the Connellsville field. About the same condition prevails this week as reported last week. The demand is light and gradually growing lighter, with no immediate prospect of its growing better.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Casualty Company of America has been licensed to do business in the State of Wisconsin.

Bernard T. Duffy has been appointed Ohio State agent of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, with headquarters at Cleveland.

Nichols, Cummings & Co. of Chicago have been appointed Cook County general agents of the burglary department of the General Accident Corporation of Perth, Scotland.

Fire underwriters have named the following committee to devise some uniform plan of payment of taxes, levied under the new Nebraska legislation: E. E. Belden of Boston and Lancashire, W. S. Littlejohn of the North British and Mercantile, A. H. Lenehan of the Phenix of Brooklyn, P. D. McGregor of the Queen, and W. H. Wyman of the Aetna Insurance Company.

Chicago liability managers are working on the organization of a new compact in which they hope to get all the companies writing that line in Illinois whether they are members of the liability conference or not. The advance in liability and team rates in Illinois ordered by the conference last week and going into effect soon is urged as a special reason why an understanding as to rates and commissions should be desirable. Some of the companies want a deposit to be forfeited for violation of the rules, but others object to this. There is a demand for a differential commission from some of the smaller companies.

RULINGS ON ART OBJECTS.

Several decisions affecting the classification of objects of art and of a similar nature were handed down yesterday by the United States General Appraisers. Those of most importance were written by Judge Waite, and affected the classification of marble vases and of wooden church statuary. The vases were imported by Attilio Salvioli of New Orleans, and assessed as manufactures of marble at 50 per cent. Admission was claimed for them at 20 per cent. as statuary. Judge Waite ruled that the word "statuary" in the tariff law applied only to representation of the human or animal forms, and does not include representations of inanimate things or conventional or architectural objects.

The church statuary case affected several wooden pieces imported by J. Singer of Galveston for St. Joseph's Church in that city. They were classified as manufactures of wood at 35 per cent., and free entry was claimed for them as church statuary. Judge Waite ruled that the latter classification only applied to articles made of stone, marble, alabaster, or metal, and overruled the protest.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville overruled the claim of M. Knoedler for admission under the reciprocity agreement at 15 per cent. of a painting as a "product of France," but the evidence to sustain the contention was not sufficient.

Detroit Southern Contract.

Among the announcements made in the annual report of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company is one that the road has made a ninety-nine-year contract with the Grand Trunk, giving the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line, a subsidiary road of the Grand Trunk, the right to use the tracks of the Detroit Southern from Trenton to Delray, a distance of about ten miles. It is stated that the arrangement will result in a fair addition to the revenues of the Detroit Southern.

Big Flour Mills for Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Oct. 29.—President Stickney of the Great Western to-day wired representatives of his road in this city that ex-Gov. Pillsbury of Minnesota, one of the owners of the big Washburn-Pillsbury mills at Minneapolis, had decided to erect immense flouring mills in Omaha to cost $750,000, and with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels. President Stickney also wires that on next Monday he will bring to Omaha twenty of the leading millers and grain men of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and a thorough inspection of the commercial conditions with special reference to the promotion of these lines of business will be made.

Much Kansas Wheat Rotting.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat are piled on the ground and rotting in Rush County, Kan. The elevators are full, and it is impossible to get cars. Representative Hale of Rush County estimates that the loss to farmers there will be over $150,000. He says the same conditions prevail throughout Western Kansas, and that the total loss from rotted wheat will run into the millions.

Sued for Bank Assessment.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—John W. Schoefield, receiver for the defunct Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, to-day brought suit to enforce a one-hundred-per-cent. assessment on the stock of three of the shareholders. Those sued are John and William B. Bennett and Stephen A. Johnson, who it is alleged have failed to pay on the call.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PHYSIOC & CO.—Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court has appointed I. Henry Harris receiver of the assets of the firm of Physioc & Co., scenic artists at 519 to 525 West Thirty-eighth Street, in a suit brought by Henry W. Palmer, one of the partners, against Joseph A. Physioc, the other partner, for a dissolution of the firm. The business was established by Mr. Physioc in 1893.

SHONNARD MANUFACTURING AND TRADING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Govan has received two executions against the Shonnard Manufacturing and Trading Company, manufacturer of musical attachments at 546 West Twenty-third Street, in favor of Edward M. James for $760, and in favor of August Caplan for $120, and has set down the sale of the effects of the concern for Nov. 4.

NATIONAL CIGARETTE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment against the National Cigarette Company of 23 and 25 Worth Street for $2,082 in favor of William A. Moll, the President of the company, which was granted on the ground that it is a Delaware corporation. The company was incorporated three months ago. The Sheriff made a levy, but has received notice that on Oct. 20 the company, by E. R. Holden, the Treasurer, made a transfer of all its assets to Lida Holden, having received from her notes heretofore given to her for $10,776, she having canceled the debt of the company to her in that sum.

H. ROTHENBERG & CO.—H. Rothenberg & Co., manufacturers of neckwear at 20 Bond Street, have called a meeting of creditors, which was held yesterday at the office of Jerome Elsner, at 261 Broadway. An offer of 25 cents was made and referred to a committee of creditors, consisting of Alexander A. Tausky, Alexander Menke, and Herman Meyer. The liabilities are about $13,000 and assets $2,500, mostly in cash. Mr. Rothenberg has been in other lines of business for twenty years and started this business in May, 1901. A selling branch was opened in San Francisco in October, 1901, and was sold out recently.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RAMAPO CAR WHEEL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the Ramapo Car Wheel Company, manufacturer of car wheels at Ramapo, Rockland County, by the following creditors: J. Frank Aldrich, receiver of the City National Bank of Buffalo, $23,500, on two notes; Manistique Iron Company of Detroit, Mich., $825, and H. L. Ginsburg & Sons of Buffalo, $11,791, for merchandise. It was alleged that while insolvent the company on Oct. 3 transferred 150 tons of old car wheels to Crocker Brothers of New York City, who are creditors, to prefer them. The Sheriff recently received several executions against the company.

J. FRANK HACKSTAFF COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the J. Frank Hackstaff Company, advertising agency of 5 Beekman Street, show liabilities $75,754 and nominal assets $90,806, consisting of accounts, $71,590; notes, $15,402; advertising space, $2,643; office furniture, $1,000; cash in bank, $35, and oil stocks, $120. There are about 840 creditors, mostly newspapers throughout the United States. Among the creditors are the Tribune of Chicago, $1,070; Record-Herald, Chicago, $1,752; Globe, Boston, $1,216; Herald, Boston, $1,034; Inquirer, Philadelphia, $2,135; Press, Philadelphia, $1,750; Ledger, Press World, New York, $1,063, and J. Frank Hackstaff, $9,719.

AMERICAN HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Heat, Light and Power Company of 277 Broadway by the following creditors: Ben B. Hampton Company, $1,730, for advertising; Harry A. Sporer, $1,000, for an assigned claim of the Ben B. Hampton Company for advertising, and the W. F. Irish Electric Company, $18. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, on June 30 gave a bill of sale of the office furniture to W. H. Mullery and James H. Shea, and on July 8 suffered a creditor to obtain a judgment against it for $121. It was stated that the company is a Maine corporation with a capital of $6,000,000, and John W. Mitchell was President. It was organized several years ago with headquarters at Boston. An office was opened in New York about two years ago, and advertised considerably for the purpose of selling its shares of stock to the P. M., Saturday, fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

S. E. BLOCH & BROTHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of S. E. Bloch & Brother, importers of laces at 522 and 524 Broadway, show liabilities of $248,774, nominal assets $285,240, and actual assets $107,376, the principal items of which are cash in banks, $27,854; merchandise in store, $50,688; in bonded warehouses, $5,690, and in Europe, $4,420, and good accounts, $15,498. Among the creditors are the National Citizens' Bank, $40,000; Chatham National Bank, $25,000; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $27,500; International Banking Corporation, $39,212; Barmen Bank Verein of Barmen, Germany, $35,227; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $12,000; American Textile Company of Pawtucket, R. I., $17,679; Ball Manufacturing Company of Muncie, Ind., $10,000; Klein Frères of Paris, $70,854; Mrs. Rose S. Bloch, $16,272. There are fifty-eight creditors in Nottingham, England, forty in Calais, France, and thirteen in Plauen, Germany. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, attorneys for the firm, said yesterday that an offer of 25 cents on the dollar would probably be made to the creditors, part cash and part secured.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR COMPANY—R. W. Rhoads and another	$25
BUENZ, Theodore—A. F. Schneider	60
BROOKS, William and Abby—C. Bertrand	357
BRANDENBURG, Henry V., and Charles A. Bates—Cincinnati Times-Star Company	473
BRANCARD, John H.—H. Spear and another	107
BIRCHLEY, Barbara—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	2,207
COHEN, Samuel—J. B. Epstein and another	278
COHEN, Abraham—National Park Bank of New York	298
COPPOCK, Horatio—M. Baumel	36
CORKEDALE, John—Armour & Co.	252
COLDWELL, Sarah, and Andrea Acconcia —People of the State of New York	1,800
CARESER, Biagio, and Louise Harvey—People of the State of New York	1,500
CREESY, Frederick W.—Fifth National Bank of the City of New York	178
CLARK, Mary S., and John E. Sexton, as administrators—J. Rowan, administrator.	15,800
DICKSON, Alexander—O. Grimmer, costs	108
ECCLES, John L.—J. Corbin, administrator	2,305
ELBERON HOTEL AND COTTAGE COMPANY—Gansevoort Bank	176
FANG, Chu—F. Lynden	47
FALK, Samuel—S. Harris	31
FRIEDMAN, Charles—W. Rodner	126
GUTTMAN, Adolph, as Marshal—M. S. Bischoff	45
GREENBERG, Morris—H. Gilman	193
GOLDMAN, Henry—H. Siemers	35
HARABEDS, Frank—National Cash Register Company	109
HOULIHAN, John—H. Spear and another	194
HIRSCHEWITZ, or Hirschowvits, Gittel and Solomon—P. D. Riggs	1,062
HENDRICKSON, Anna E.—Oriental Bank	364
HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY—F. Meyer, by guardian	171
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—Jacob Schmidt	661
JOHNSON, Fannie E.—A. Sanders	320
KORONY, Theodore G.—J. Mehrtens	177
KLOBERG, George—Wood & Selick	72
LEFKOWITZ, Samuel—D. M. Baum, costs	119
LEVY, Louis—Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company	42
LEAVENWORTH, George W.—H. Spear and another	62
MORGAN, Marshall, Company—E. Starlight and another	260
MORGAN, Marshall, Company—A. Cuesta and another	477
McDONALD DREDGING COMPANY and James P. McDonald—W. A. Easterbrook	10,475
MINOR, Gilbert W.—E. P. Tuttle and another	52
MALPEY, Alessandro L.—Oppenheimer, costs	177
MORRIS, Josephine E.—J. Flannery	76
MARKS, Marcus—I. Blumberg	900
MERRY, Margaret J. and William L.—R. S. McNab	125
MAGUIRE, Peter—A. W. Ferris	122
McGINNISS, Francis J.—C. Bertrand	186
PEARLMAN, Morris—C. Hirschberg and another, costs	119
PRICE, Wayland C.—R. Spencer	79
PLATT, Frank H.—J. C. Buehler	67
PERLMAN, Nathan—L. Werthelmer	887
ROSEMAN, Abram—W. P. Hanford	177
STRICKLER, Benjamin—J. Weissman	290
SPRINGER, John H.—Reed & Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, costs	114
SHEARMAN, John H., and John B. Wyatt —S. A. Clark	284
STREIFLER, John—Alfred Boote Company	244
SCHWARZBARTH, William—J. S. Bailey & Co.	73
SMITH, Charles R.—C. P. Oxdyke	365
TRAUTER, George C.—W. I. Kollisch and another	68
THE PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE ICE Company—C. P. Ketterer Company	216
THE PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE ICE Company—C. P. Ketterer Company	276
THE PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE ICE Company—C. P. Ketterer Company	427
TONNELIER-BREWERY, Eastern Brewing Company	430
TOWNSEND, Charles H.—M. S. Daniels	167
VENTURRILLO, Brigida—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
VOGEL, Louis B.—L. Mayer	33
WILMORE, James A.—G. Carlton and another	374
WYATT, John H., and John H. Shearman—L. Clark	284
WILMORE, James A.—Jefferson Bank	427
WIPKIN, David, or John Grossman; Henry Grossman and John Wipkin—L. Kreitman	581
ZARO, Henry C.—M. Berliant, costs	23

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Myer for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, Second Cavalry; Major John F. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry; Major James D. Glennan, Surgeon; Major Augustus P. Blocksom, First Cavalry; Capt. James A. Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, Second Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, Seventh Cavalry, will report to the foregoing board.

The following named officers of artillery will report at Fort Monroe for examination for promotion: Capts. David Price, Frank S. Harlow, Samuel E. Allen, and Edward B. Catlin.

Capt. Joseph A. Williams, Quartermaster, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, Commissary, is relieved as assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at St. Louis, to take effect upon the return of Lieut Col. Abiel L. Smith, and will proceed to Chicago and report to Major Albert D. Nielsen for duty as his assistant.

Major Henry G. Sharpe, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Cleveland on business in connection with the manufacture of range finders.

Capt. Harris L. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry, upon his relief from recruiting duty at Harrisburg, Penn., will proceed to Madison Barracks and report to the commanding officer, Ninth Infantry, for duty with a company of that regiment until further orders.

Col. Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to his home to await retirement from active service.

Major James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster, will proceed to Chicago, and thence to Kansas City, on business connected with the inspection of public animals.

Capt. John H. Gardner and First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, Second Cavalry, will report to Major Gen. John C. Bates at Chicago for examination for retirement.

The resignation of First Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, Artillery Corps, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 4.

Navy.

Capt. R. Clover is assigned to the command of the Wisconsin.

Commander A. V. Wadhams is detached from the Naval recruiting station, Chicago, and ordered to command the Prairie Nov. 5.

Lieut. C. Davis is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Missouri.

Ensign Mercer is appointed from July 30.

Midshipman C. E. Smith is detached from the New York and ordered to the Petrel.

Capt. F. J. Schwable is commissioned Assistant Quartermaster in the Marine Corps from Oct. 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Arrived—Iroquois at Honolulu, Newark at Buenos Ayres, Nero at San Diego, Oregon at Yokohama, and Hercules at Norfolk.

Sailed—Buffalo, from Hampton Roads for Newport News; Alert, from San Diego for cruise; Dahlgren, from Greenport for Newark; Plunger, Porpoise, and Shark, from Greenport for Newport; Hannibal, from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, and Marcellus, from New York for Norfolk.

The collier Nero has been attached to the Pacific squadron.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—After several days of fine weather generally over the United States with unseasonable coolness in the East and South and moderate temperatures in the West and Northwest, barometric conditions have assumed form for rapid and marked atmospheric changes.

The Eastern area of high barometer is drifting over the Atlantic seaboard, and an area of high barometer of great magnitude has extended from the North Pacific Coast over the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. Between these areas of high pressure a trough of low barometer extends from Manitoba to the Rio Grande.

It is interesting to note that during the period of settled weather over the United States the weather has been unusually stormy over the Northern Atlantic, and severe gales have been prevalent on the British coasts.

During the next two days the trough of low barometer that now occupies the interior of the United States will move eastward preceded by rising temperature and followed by a marked fall in temperature. It will be attended during Friday by increasing cloudiness and rain in the central valleys, and rain areas will probably reach the Atlantic Coast States Saturday. The temperature will fall Friday west of the Mississippi, and cooler weather will extend over the lake region, and the Ohio Valley Saturday, and probably reach the Middle North Atlantic Coast States late Saturday or Saturday night.

Along the New England coast the winds will be fresh southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest shifting to south; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh east to northeast; on the Gulf coast, fresh east to southeast; on the lower lakes, fresh to brisk southwest, shifting to south, and on the upper lakes, increasing south, shifting to east winds.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

North Carolina, increasing cloudiness Friday, with rain in west portion; Saturday rain; fresh east to southeast winds.

South Carolina, cloudy Friday, with rain in east portion; rain Saturday.

New England, fair Friday and Saturday, fresh southwest winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Friday; increasing cloudiness and probably rain Saturday; fresh southwest shifting to south winds.

Virginia, increasing cloudiness Friday with rain in west portion; rain Saturday. Variable winds, shifting to fresh southeast.

Western New York, partly cloudy Friday; rain Saturday, fresh west shifting to south winds.

South Carolina, increasing cloudiness Friday; rain Saturday, fresh east winds.

Eastern New York, fair Friday with warmer in central portion; Saturday increasing cloudiness, fresh southwest winds.

New Jersey, fair Friday; increasing cloudiness and probably rain Saturday; fresh southwest shifting to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Friday; rain Saturday, fresh west shifting to south winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, rain and cooler Friday; Saturday fair.

Minnesota, rain and cooler Friday, increasing east to northeast winds; Saturday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1902.	THE TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	44	43	44
6 A. M.	43	40	43
9 A. M.	42	45	50
12 M.	46	55	56
3 P. M.	44	61	60
6 P. M.	42	58	58
9 P. M.	39	53	53
12 P. M.	38	52	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1902	42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	51

The temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 8 A. M. and 55 degrees at 8 P. M.; the humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 62 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 40 degrees at 6 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Joseph W. Bailey, Texas, and J. G. Darlington, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Bryan Lathrop, Chicago; James R. Powers, Boston, and Edward Kerr, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—E. S. La Fetes, Washington.

MANHATTAN—D. E. Woolley, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—John S. Lawrence, Boston; W. K. Niver, Syracuse, and Adam Warnock, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. C. Washburn, Minneapolis; James Goodwin, Hartford, and K. Wagtanabe, Tokio.

SAVOY—H. C. Franklin, Syracuse, and H. A. Walton, Louisville, Ky.

NETHERLAND—S. R. Paine, Boston.

NAVARRE—Lee M. Bode, Columbus, Ohio, and Capt. F. A. Murphy, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—W. W. Graves, Chicago.

EARLINGTON—Samuel W. Williamson, San Antonio, Texas.

BELVEDERE—Dr. Dale Wilson, Toledo.

ASTOR—C. Ellwood Nash, Galesburg, Ill., and George L. Carter, Bristol, Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. C. Sichel, leather goods; 371 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson, Lloyd L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. Purnell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hoyt-Sefton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; R. J. Sefton, domestics, jewelry, and leather goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

David, A. & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Reddon, carpets; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Podmore, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Filine, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; G. Filine, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Howe & Rogers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Howe, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Vetter & Robbins, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Nechman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; A. Nechman, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Jonas, L., Nashville, Tenn., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints and ginghams; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Gutman, basket; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. M. Carothers, dress goods, silks, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rosenbaum, L., Sons, Elmira, N. Y.; Miss M. Fitzpatrick, cloaks and suits, 629 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kilpatrick, T. Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, notions and laces, 258 Church Street; Kingsford Hotel.

Barney, D. & S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Harbeck, notions and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Page, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Chambers, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square West.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and underwear; 31 Union Square West.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:26	Sun sets	5:00
Moon sets	12:45		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:35	Gov. Isl'd	2:55
H. Gate	4:48		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	2:48	Gov. Isl'd	3:05
H. Gate	5:8		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arabic, Jacksonville	.....	12:30 P. M.
Arabic, Liverpool	.....	12:30 P. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Parisian, St. Thomas, St. Croix, British, French, and Dutch Guiana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sobralense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Adirondack, Kingston, Savanilla, Port Limon	10:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Inagua, Port de Paix, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	*10:30 A. M.	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Havan	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	*10:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Virgil, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:00 A. M.	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M. (the connecting mails close at the Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.)

Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.)

Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iaconia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) Samoa, Fiji, Cook, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. If the Canard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Canard steamer.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippine specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 30.

Asamo, Galveston, Oct. 24.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Oct. 17.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 15.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Oct. 16.
City of Macon, Savannah, Oct. 25.
El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 24.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 14.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Oct. 29.
Lacrona, Algiers, Oct. 9.
Manzanillo, London, Oct. 14.
Patria, Lisbon, Oct. 15.
Rhein, Bremen, Oct. 17.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Oct. 28.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
La Tourraine, Havre, Oct. 24.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Oct. 24.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Oct. 30.
Seminole, Charleston, Oct. 28.
St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and heavy.

Call money firmer, 3½@5 per cent.

The stock market yesterday made good progress toward former records for dullness, the volume not reaching 300,000 shares, and the largest business in any one property scarcely exceeding 40,000 shares for Amalgamated, which rose ½, closing almost a point above its highest. Even so slight a rise must be taken as a favorable augury in a market of such different temper that fractional declines were the rule, the reaction of the afternoon more than offsetting the better feeling of the earlier business. The influence and the inference from it are the same as for Wednesday's business. Conditions at St. Louis were reported as nearly normal, but there were further precautionary calls for cash for it and other cities in that region, carrying the loss since the last bank statement above $7,000,000. The effect upon the stock market was only to reduce it to a waiting and expectant mood. Clearly there was no inducement to buy, and the impulse to sell was checked by the fact that call money got no higher than 5 per cent., and sterling promptly fell to the price at which gold has been imported. It does not follow that gold will be brought here, because there is no demand for gold as such, and anything else which is cheaper will be equally acceptable in adjustment of accruing credits. But the situation is now such as was apparent when many were saying that imports of gold were not to be expected this season. Since then our money rates have risen, foreign money rates have relaxed relatively, and foreigners are taking commodities, especially cotton, at a rate which puts it in our power to exact payment according to our option. We do not have to have gold, but they must have cotton and other Yankee notions—hence the situation is in our control, and the moral effect is much the same whether gold is taken or what we prefer to gold at the respective prices.

The bond market lost much of its activity and strength. Speculative issues were reactionary, upon both realizations and sympathy with the stock market. The significant business was not done on the Exchange, but consisted in the announcement of taking of twenty millions of issues under Pennsylvania's auspices by bankers who of course buy to sell again. There could not be higher expert opinion upon the improvement in the investment outlook. It is possible to reinforce the testimony of their acts by stating that other experts of similar high character and experience are taking bonds by the hundred thousand to an aggregate of millions, and that some of their very recent purchases already show several per cent. appreciation. It is not singular that announcement of further anticipations of revenue applicable to increased dividend requirements should not be regarded as stimulating to Pennsylvania, which relaxed a fraction. But the dividend which is soon to come off will take it below New York Central again, and make it look cheap once more by comparison.

There were the usual good reports of railway earnings, and the usual indifference to them. For examples, Reading reported an increase of net for September exceeding a million dollars, and fell, the second preferred 2½; Chicago and Alton reported an increase of over $88,000, and also fell. Such news does not suffice now to separate the reporting companies from the general tendency of the list. The classified foreign trade report for September makes some interesting comparisons. The decrease of imports was chiefly composed of "animals and food," mostly sugar. Activity of manufactures is indicated both in the increase of crude materials by $8,278,912, and the decrease of "partly manufactured" by $3,963,273. The changing current is well shown in the decrease of imports of luxuries by $444,451, against an increase for the nine months of $9,036,553. The import of pig iron was over a million less than in the previous September, and the total decrease of iron and steel products was over two millions. The decrease of agricultural exports was larger than the total decrease of exports, there being an increase of exports of several classes, the largest being $1,473,369 for manufactures. This is more than a million over the increase for nine months, indicating that some lost ground is being regained.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	½	Consol. Gas	1
Am. Locom. pf.	1½	Detroit So. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	3	Hocking Valley	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Nat. Enameling	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1½	Tol. Rys. & L.	1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	½	Twin City	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. S. Rubber	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	1	Pacific Mail	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	People's Gas	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car	2½
Can. Pacific	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	1	Ry. St. Spr.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Rock Island pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
General Electric	2	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Met. St. Ry.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Missouri Pacific	½	Union Pacific	½
Nat. Lead pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
N. Y. Air Brake	½	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	1½
Cent. of N. J. 6s, reg.	1	Long Isl. gen. 4s	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s	2½	Ore. Sh. Line 6s	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. Inc.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 1st pf. 4s	1
Den. & R. G. 4s	2	Wabash deb. B	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	2½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 29	274,339
To date this year	134,594,409
Corresponding date last year	155,070,335

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 29	$2,139,200
To date this year	$567,037,450
Corresponding date last year	$774,481,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company common stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Central Traction Company of Pittsburg.
Duquesne Traction Company of Pittsburg.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Rutland Railroad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 29, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
38¼	38¼	40,600	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	38⅝	39	37⅞	38	+ ⅝
19¼	19½	4,300	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	- ⅜
65	67	200	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	65	65¾	65	65¾	+ ¼
28¾	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	
3	5½	20	*Am. Ice Co.	5	5	5	5	
20½	21½	325	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅝
12½	13¾	1,050	*Am. Locomotive Co.	13½	13⅞	13	13¾	+ ⅝
76	76½	100	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ 1½
3¼	3½	200	*Am. Malting Co.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
15½	19	50	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	
43	43¼	400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43¾	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	-1
115¼	115⅞	4,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115⅞	115⅞	114⅝	115¾	
64	65	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	66	66¼	65	65	+2
66¾	66⅞	15,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67¼	67⅝	66¾	66¾	- ⅛
90	90⅝	971	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90¼	90¾	90	90	- ⅛
74½	74¾	8,475	Baltimore & Ohio	75¼	75¾	74½	74¾	- ⅛
87½	88	275	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87¾	88	87¾	88	+ ⅛
34½	35	8,225	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	- ⅛
118½	119	3,700	Canadian Pacific	119¾	119¾	118¾	118¾	-1¼
29½	29⅞	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	- ⅛
27½	28	1,210	Chicago & Alton	28¼	28⅝	27½	27½	-1
64½	65½	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	65¼	65⅝	65	65	
13	13½	100	Chicago Great Western	13	13	13	13	
138¾	138⅝	10,200	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	139⅝	139⅝	138⅜	138⅜	- ⅜
172	173	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	
165½	166½	500	Chicago & N'western	165	166	163	166	+ ½
		100	Chicago & N'west. pf.	208¾	208¾	208¾	208¾	+1¾
	1¼	2,600	Chicago Union Trac.	1	1⅛	1	1	
34½	35	100	Chicago Union T. pf.	35	35	35	35	- ⅛
73½	73⅝	100	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅝
31½	32	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	31	31	-1
13	13⅜	100	Colorado Southern	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
54	55	1,200	Colorado South. 1st pf.	56	56	54½	54½	-1
22½	23	110	Colorado South. 2d pf.	23	23	22	23	
10	11	200	Col. & H. Coal & Iron	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
175½	177	300	Consolidated Gas	177	177	177	177	+1
73	76	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	75½	75¾	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
154	156	400	Delaware & Hudson	155½	155½	155	155	-1
19	20	310	Denver & Rio Grande	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	- ⅛
16	19	500	Detroit Southern Ry.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
62½	65	20	Detroit United Ry.	63	63	63	63	
22	22¼	85	Distillers Securities	22⅝	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
27	27¼	4,700	Erie	27⅛	27⅛	27	27¼	
66	66⅜	615	Erie 1st pf.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼	- ⅛
49¾	49⅞	500	Erie 2d pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	- ⅛
63	64	1,320	Evansville & T. Haute.	65	65	64	64	-1
35	100		*Ft. Worth & Denver C.	38	38	38	38	
148	149¼	220	General Electric	150	150	149	149	-2
71¾	72½	200	Hocking Valley	72	72½	72	72½	+ ⅞
81½	82½	220	Hocking Valley pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	- ⅛
131	132	35	Illinois Central	131½	131½	131	131	
60¼	62	380	International Paper pf.	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	-1¼
34	36	50	Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	
94	96	120	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	96	96	96	96	
100¼	100¾	2,300	Louisville & Nashville	101¾	101¾	100¾	100¼	- ⅛
134½	134⅝	640	Manhattan Elevated	134½	134⅝	134½	134⅜	- ⅛
78½	79	600	*Met. Securities	79½	79½	79	79	+ ½
100¼	100⅝	1,300	*Metropolitan St. Ry.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ½
9⅝	10	200	Mexican Central	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
53½	53	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	54	54	54	54	
36	36⅛	300	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf.	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	
91	91¼	16,850	Missouri Pacific	92¼	92¼	90¾	91	- ⅛
76¼	77⅛	300	*National Lead Co. pf.	77	77	76	76	- ⅝
17	20	200	National Enameling	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅝
74	80	50	National Enamel. pf.	76	76	76	76	
18¾	19	230	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾	-1¼
120	123	200	*New York Air Brake	122	122	121	121	- ⅛
118¾	119¾	1,460	New York Central	119¾	119¾	118¾	118¾	- ⅛
20⅝	21½	1,500	N. Y. Ontario & West	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	- ⅛
56¾	56⅞	400	Norfolk & Western	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	- ⅛
86	89	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	88	88	88	88	
73⅝	75	60	North American	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	
43	47	10	Pacific Coast	47	47	47	47	
19	21	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	21	21	21	21	
119½	120	35,930	Pennsylvania Railroad	120⅜	120⅞	119⅝	120	+ ⅛
94⅛	94¾	670	People's Gas, Chicago	94⅝	94½	94	94	- ⅛
28	28⅛	4,800	Pressed Steel Car	29¼	29¼	28	28	-2¼
69	69⅝	450	Pressed Steel Car pf.	70⅛	70¼	70	70	-1
18	20	100	*Railway Steel Spring	18	18	18	18	- ⅛
44⅝	45	6,040	Reading	45¾	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	-2¼
60	63	100	Reading 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	-2¼
	7⅜	100	*Republic Iron & Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
52¾	53	940	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53	52¾	52¾	- ⅛
24½	25	5,980	Rock Island Co.	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	25	- ⅛
60	60¼	800	Rock Island Co. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	59¾	59¾	- ⅛
14½	14⅝	400	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
43⅞	46	200	St. Jo. & San. F. 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	
12¾	13¼	100	St. Louis Southwestern	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	- ⅛
31	33	100	St. Louis S'west. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
24½	26	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	25	25	25	25	-1
42¾	42¾	6,400	Southern Pacific	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	- ⅛
18	18¾	1,600	Southern Ry. ext.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
74½	74⅝	425	South. Ry. pf. ext.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
29	29¼	900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	- ⅛
23½	23⅝	2,750	Texas Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	- ⅛
19½	22¼	500	Toledo Rys. & Light	20	21	20	21	+1⅜
17	17¼	200	Toledo, St. L. & W.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
87	88	300	Twin City Rapid Trans.	88	88	87¼	87¼	- ⅛
71¾	71⅝	18,375	Union Pacific	72⅜	72⅜	71⅝	71⅝	- ⅛
85¼	85⅝	425	Union Pacific pf.	86¼	86¼	85¼	85¼	- ⅛
6	7	7,010	*U. S. Leather	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8	+ ⅝
77½	78	1,640	*U. S. Leather pf.	78¼	78¼	77¼	77¼	- ⅛
4½	5	300	U. S. Realty & Con.	5¼	5¼	5	5	
35¼	36	150	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	- ⅛
9	10	100	U. S. Rubber	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	- ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	7,000	United States Steel	14¼	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	- ⅛
59¾	60¼	14,800	U. S. Steel pf.	59⅝	60	59¼	59¾	+ ⅛
19¾	20	100	Va.-Carolina Chemical	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
87	88½	100	Va.-Carolina Chem. pf.	88	88	88	88	- ⅛
10	10¼	1,600	Wabash	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	- ⅛
32⅜	33	6,500	Wabash pf.	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	- ⅛
82½	82	490	Western Union Tel.	82¾	83	82¾	82¾	- ⅛
137½	138	400	Westinghouse E. & M.	140	140	139⅝	139⅝	- ⅛
42	43	170	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	
16	16¼	450	Wisconsin Central	16¼	16¼	16	16	- ⅛
25	26	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	- ⅛

Total ..274,339 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale based on 100-share lots.

MACKINAC LAND GRANTS.

Discontent Among Holders of the Bonds Over Amount of Retirements.

The land department of the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad Company announces that it is prepared to receive tenders of the company's land grant bonds to the extent of $500,000 par value for the purpose of retiring this amount of the issue, of which the total now outstanding is $2,771,000. Tenders must be made by Nov. 10 to the Trustees of the bonds at the company's office in Detroit. The announcement that only $500,000 of the bonds are to be retired at this time caused much discontent among some of the New York bondholders, who desire as many of the bonds as possible to be retired for the purpose of facilitating the efforts that are being made to bring about a readjustment of the bond issue in the view of rendering more certain the claim of the bondholders to entire ownership of the lands upon which the bonds were issued.

It is claimed by these bondholders that the company now has on hand funds amounting to about $825,000, which under the terms of the mortgage ought to be applied to the purchase of bonds for retirement. They also find fault with certain features of the Trustees' report covering operations up to Oct. 1, one of the things complained of being what is said to be an effort on the part of one of the Trustees to belittle the value of the bonds and to deprecate the advance which within the past year has occurred in the price of the bonds, which went from a very low figure up to about 90 on the sale of a large block of the land pledged under the bonds. These bonds are entitled to interest up to the amount of 7 per cent., and this year the full rate has been paid. A meeting of the bondholders will be called in this city within the next few days to devise plans to maintain the value of the discontented bondholders believe to be their rights.

The report of the trustees of the land grant for the period from Jan. 1, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1903, shows the following results:

RECEIPTS.

Amount in bank to credit of trustees, Jan. 1, 1902	$17,917.07
On contracts and deeds	615,795.67
On timber sales	61,945.58
Interest on contracts	69,059.75
Interest from other sources	31,948.09
Land leases	10.00
Cancelled applications	3,400.44
Mining leases	16,780.61
Total	$1,116,848.21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid land department	$108,667.12
Applications pending adjustment— Transferred to contracts $59,922.05	
Receipts 59,950.61	941.44
Paid interest on land grant bonds	168,260.00
Tax account— Paid $20,471.50	
Refunded by contracts 17,767.05	2,704.45
Bills receivable	768,560.13
In bank to credit of trustees, Oct. 1, 1903	69,710.07
Total	$1,116,848.21

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Admissions of the Stock Exchange at a meeting yesterday, by unanimous vote, reinstated C. S. Bryan of the brokerage firm of Sharp & Bryan as a member of the Exchange. The firm of Sharp & Bryan, which suspended in August last, resumed business yesterday afternoon in the New York Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, and the Coffee Exchange. The membership of the firm remains as it was before the suspension, except that Mr. Sharp has sold his seat on the Exchange and Mr. Bryan remains the floor member for the firm.

The Committee on Admissions also announced the election to membership of Charles B. Simons, Jr., H. Wilbur Parot, Abraham B. Baylis, and Charles H. Illingworth yesterday. The membership of Albert Blumenthal of H. F. Bachman & Co., Herman C. E. Hosier of 49 Wall Street, and the membership of the estate of J. E. Heimerdinger were posted for transfer yesterday, the consideration being reported at $54,000 in each case.

TRADERS' ODD ARGUMENTS.

Wall Street's desire to assign specific reasons to every movement in individual stocks or in groups of stocks often leads to grounds being given for the market's fluctuations which are so far removed from the surface that their full significance is hidden to the vast majority of observers. The following was given as the reason for yesterday morning's movement in the traction stocks:

"The refusal of the Stock Exchange to grant a holiday on Monday caused a little professional selling of the tractions. It was argued that the three days' holiday would have taken a good many voters out of town and improved the Tammany prospects in the municipal election.

Be it true or not that most voters who would be tempted to leave the city over election day would be found among the supporters of the Fusion candidates, the reasoning seems rather far fetched.

CURRENCY SHIPMENTS.

The reassuring reports from St. Louis yesterday did not stop the shipments of currency to that point through the Sub-Treasury, and seasonable demands called for shipments of a considerable size to Chicago and New Orleans.

A transfer of $100,000 to St. Louis was the first of the day, and about the same time there was in circulation a report, not subsequently verified, that a bank here had received $100,000 from an institution in the Missouri city. Successive shipments of $425,000 and $300,000 contributed a total of $825,000 to St. Louis. The shipment to Chicago was $700,000 for the day, and that to New Orleans $250,000.

STEEL TRUST BONDS.

In regard to the contents of the application of the United States Steel Corporation for the listing of its sinking fund bonds on the New York Stock Exchange and the fact that of the $183,000,000 of bonds listed less than $3,000,000 represented bonds sold for cash, a fact widely commented on in Wall Street yesterday, the statement is made that the application to the Exchange does not cover the whole situation. Especial emphasis was laid on the fact that the amount of bonds sold by the company for cash represented apparently a smaller sum than that which the company would have to pay the syndicate in the way of commissions.

It is explained that inferences drawn from the document presented to the Exchange are only partly correct, for the reason that it does not tell the whole story. It is further stated that the application to put the bonds in the listed department, taking them from the unlisted department, in which they had been traded in for some time, was made at the request of the Stock Exchange itself. The activity of the bonds made it desirable in the opinion of the Exchange to have the bonds regularly listed.

Grass Twine Concern's Move.

Announcement is made of the practical completion of the sale of the Walter A. Woods Harvester Company of Milwaukee by the American Grass Twine Company. This company was bought by the Grass Twine Company with the view of obtaining an outlet for the grass twine manufactured for binding purposes, but it was found that the twine was not suited to the purpose and the company decided to sell the harvester company, which has now been done for about $900,000. This money is to be used to lay off a loan secured from stockholders of the company, among the lenders being D. O. Mills.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 29.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Crucible Steel	4¼	4¼	4¼
110	Crucible Steel pf.	83½	82½	82½
90	U. S. Steel	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
401	Westinghouse Elec. 3d	69¾	68¾	68¾
1,200	Pittsburg Coal	20	19¾	19¾
502	Pittsburg Coal pf.	64¼	64	64
200	Pittsburg Brewing	22	21½	21½
201	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	41	41	41
580	Mars. Light & Heat	28¼	27¾	28¼
15	Ohio Fuel Supply	36	36	36
70	Philadelphia Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼
50	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
300	Nat. Fire Proof. pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾
62	Nat. Fire Proof. com.	13	12¾	12¾

BIG BOND PURCHASE.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Buy $10,000,000 of Long Island Issue and $10,000,000 of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Bonds of two subsidiary companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of $20,000,000, it was announced in Wall Street yesterday, have been purchased by the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The news was received as an evidence of the better conditions now prevailing in the bond market, and for a time this aspect of the announcement was given more attention than the bearing the announcement bore to the affairs of the railroad companies issuing the bonds. The bonds bought were $10,000,000 of forty-six-year refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a similar amount of forty-year first mortgage gold 4 per cent. bonds of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company.

The Long Island bonds are part of an authorized issue of $45,000,000 of bonds intended to replace the present unified 4 per cent. bonds, the authorized amount of which is the same as that of the new issue, though the amount of the unified bonds thus far issued is only about $10,000,000. The authorized amount of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington bonds is $20,000,000. This road is not subject to any other mortgage, its only present debt being $12,480,000, not secured by mortgage.

It is pointed out that the purpose of these issues of bonds is quite apart from those of the recent issue of $75,000,000 of new stock by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company itself for improvements. In the last annual report of the company attention was called to the fact that, besides the undertakings provided for by the stock issue, large outlays would be required by the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad and by other subsidiary companies, and that the necessary means would be provided by those companies.

The purpose of the Long Island issue, it is officially stated, are improvements to be made in anticipation of the completion of the Pennsylvania tunnels under the North and East Rivers. It is pointed out that large sums will be needed to bring the Long Island Railroad's facilities up to the requirements in connection with the tunnel improvements.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Oct. 24, it is stated, were 663,989 tons, making a total for the year to date of 34,039,591 tons, against 31,061,861 tons last year.

According to Pittsburg dispatches the stockholders of the Pittsburg Valve and Fitting Company have voted to increase the capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000.

London cables state that a payment is due to-morrow of £1,000,000 on the new preference shares of the Metropolitan Electric Company.

It is stated in Laurel (Del.) dispatches that leading manufacturers of crates, baskets, and barrels used for packing fruit have formed a combination which will control the industry.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday, to $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Oil City dispatches state that the three natural gas companies at New Bethlehem, the one at Emlenton and the one at Edenburg, are to be consolidated with $1,000,000, as the Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Company and will compete with the Standard Oil Company.

According to Hartford (Conn.) dispatches the Berlin Iron Bridge Company which is now part of the United States Steel Corporation, is to dissolve as a corporation and distribute its assets among the stockholders.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 5 shares of National City Bank stock at 200.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A slightly firmer tone is noted in the money market. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½@3 per cent.; New York funds, par. Clearings, $19,425,567; balances, $1,160,720. The foreign exchange market is easier at an all around reduction of ¼ cent in sterling rates.

Amalgamated was bought quite freely here for New York account, and at one time its price was bid up to 39. Copper stock showed fresh strength, and in the early dealings sold up to 48¾, but finished at 47¾. Old Dominion came in for some profit-taking in the early dealing, and in response thereto broke to 10½, but subsequently made an easy recovery to 11⅛, closing at 11. As soon as one-half of the outstanding stock is deposited, or 75,000 shares, the receipts will be listed upon the local board.

In the general market there was practically nothing deserving special comment. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
303	Atchison	67⅛	66⅛	66⅜
90	Boston Elevated	140¾	140¾	140¾
15	Boston & Maine	171	170	171
10	Connecticut River	280	280	280
100	Massachusetts Electric	19½	18¾	18¾
94	Mass. Electric pf.	75½	75½	75½
30	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	195¾	195	195
2	Old Colony	201	201	201
40	Pennsylvania	60	60	60
200	Union Pacific	72¾	72	72
12	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½

TELEPHONES.

317	American	125	125	125
93	New England	124	124	124

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agri. Chemical	12	12	12
25	Am. Pneumatic Service	3½	3½	3½
106	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	14	13	14
965	American Sugar	115¾	114¾	115
61	American Sugar pf.	119	118½	118½
100	American Woolen pf.	68¼	68	68¼
100	Georgia Ry. & Electric	25¼	25¼	25¼
173	General Electric	152	150	150
150	Massachusetts Gas	34¾	34¾	34¾
5	Massachusetts Gas pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	Mergenthaler	173	173	173
25	Nova Scotia Steel	75	75	75
44	Pullman	218	218	218
5	Swift & Co.	101	101	101
10	United Fruit	98	98	98
125	United Shoe Machine	43¼	43	43¼
151	United Shoe Machine pf.	28	27¾	28
100	United States Rubber	10	10	10
55	*United States Steel pf.	60	59¾	59¾
5	Westinghouse	70	70	70

MINING.

55	Adventure	4½	4½	4½
60	Allouez	4¾	4½	9-16
5,800	*Amalgamated	39	37¾	38¾
50	Bingham	23	23	23
1	Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
255	Centennial	17¾	17	17
700	Consolidated Mercur	1-16	1-16	1-16
5,610	Copper Range	48¾	46¾	47¾
270	Daly-West	38	37	37
160	Dominion Coal	73	73¼	73
50	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
30	Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Isle Royale	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Mass	5	5	5
50	Mayflower	75c.	75c.	75c.
100	Michigan	7	9⅜	9⅜
80	Mohawk	38½	38	38
25	Old Colony	1	1	1
825	Old Dominion	12	10½	11
37	Osceola	57	56½	56½
30	Quincy	90	90	90
20	Santa Fé	2	2	2
250	Shannon	9¼	9	9
20	Tamarack	100	97	100
205	Trinity	5¾	5¼	5¼
250	U. S. Coal & Oil	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
60	United States	18	17¼	17¼
340	Utah	29¼	28	28
30	Victoria	3	2¾	2¾
40	Winona	8	7

LAWSON SCORES HEINZE

Sends Hot Telegram to President of Butte Miners' Union.

Reveals What Heinze Told Him in Conferences—Says He Boasted of Owning Judge Clancy—His Fear of Photographs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Thomas W. Lawson is evidently angered by Mr. Heinze's answer to his amended proposition of yesterday. In a telegram sent to Edward Long, President of the Butte Miners' Union, this evening, he said:

"It is evident to me, and probably by this time to your union, that Heinze has no intention of doing anything until compelled to settle the present disturbed condition of affairs in the Butte camp. Heinze from the start has depended solely upon three things to maintain his existence in Butte:

"His absolute control of currupt Judges.

"His ability to rob connecting and other people's mines of ore.

"And his ability to deluge any one differing with him with foul billingsgate.

"This man when he is East is as mild as a cooing dove, and when with us he would as soon think of giving the lie and calling us vile names he so freely uses in Butte as he would of throwing himself in front of a going railroad engine.

"If your union can induce him to come to our peaceable town of Boston, and in the presence of three of your members repeat to me the language he so freely uses in Butte, I will give to your union the sum of $25,000.

"There is a chance for this brave bully to really show you in a tangible way how much he loves the poor miners of Butte.

"He has from the start tried in every way possible to sell his holdings in Butte, and to slip out and let his partners, miners, and people of Butte whistle for their share, and he has continuously dealt with me in his efforts.

"In these efforts he has spent hours at a time with the President of the Amalgamated, Mr. Rogers, or myself, at private offices of the Standard Oil Company and at hotels. I appeal to the honest horse sense of your members if this shows he was oppressed, and bent on escaping from these awful oppressors of the people.

"At every conference I have held with Heinze he has stated to me, 'Under no circumstances must I allow myself to be caught conferring with Standard Oil by a photographer, for if the picture should get back to Butte the camp would be too hot for me.'

"And in conference where we very nearly came to terms the night of the day Clancy appointed the first receiver for Boston and Montana, he stated to me that Clancy would so absolutely and completely do his bidding that it settlement was that night he would have him remove the receiver early enough next morning to have news back to Boston before Stock Exchange opened."

COPPER SUITS APPEALED.

Judge Clancy's Injunctions to Go to Montana Supreme Court—Quick Work in Perfecting Records.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 29.—Two appeals to the Supreme Court in the MacGinnis injunction suits against the Boston and Montana Company have been perfected in record-breaking time. The injunction orders were made by Judge Clancy last Friday, and to-day by stipulation of the attorneys on both sides, the two big records, each consisting of nearly 400 pages of typewritten matter, were settled.

The transcripts, consisting of the evidence and depositions in the case, were submitted to Judge Clancy at his residence to-night and the transcripts were approved and signed. The testimony is in full question and answer style. By this means the perfecting of the appeals was expedited by a month as regards the statutory time that is allowed in such cases.

The printing of the transcripts and the preparation and printing of briefs on both sides will not be rushed. It is probable that within a week the two big transcripts on appeal will be ready for presentation to the Supreme Court.

In the meantime a motion will be made for the advancing of the cases on the calendar in the higher court, so that the appeal may be reached and passed upon at the earliest possible moment. It is believed that in view of the urgency of the situation, and the magnitude of the interest involved in this State and elsewhere, the Supreme Court will grant the motion to advance the case on its calendar.

The formal notice of appeal by the Boston and Montana Company and the bond of appeal in the sum of $900 were filed in the District Court to-day.

The transcript and briefs in each of the three cases will be almost the same, and the judgment of the Supreme Court in any one of the cases will govern in all three of them.

C. F. Keeley, counsel for the Amalgamated Copper Company, to-day gave out the following statement:

"Our attention has been directed to the fact that private news bureaus and special correspondents have circulated many false and misleading statements regarding the cause of the shut-down of our property and the situation here. One series of these dispatches alleges that retaliation on our part because of the Minnie Healy decision moved us to shut-down; another alleges that the shut-down is a stock-jobbing scheme. Both are erroneous.

"The shut-down is the inevitable result of the actions of certain courts which have an unbroken record for six and one-half years of deciding adversely every question concerning our interests in Montana. A decision was rendered on Thursday, Oct. 22, whereby a previously issued restraining order prohibiting the transfer of the stock of the Boston and Montana Company to the Amalgamated and prohibiting the payment of dividends on Boston and Montana stock was made an injunction.

"This decision decieved our operation of the Boston and Montana illegal. Inasmuch as our ownership of the Anaconda and other properties is on precisely the same footing as our ownership of the Boston and Montana and subject to the same interpretation of law, it became impossible for us longer to operate in violation of what the District Court has declared to be the law. Therefore, there was nothing for us to do but to cease operations until such a time as the whole subject can be adjudicated by the court of ultimate resort."

A telegram from Great Falls says J. J. Hill is there on his way to Butte, where he will meet United States Senator Paris Gibson, Senator W. A. Clark, and others for a conference on the industrial crisis.

TO EXTEND LINE TO DENVER.

Reported Intention of President Stickney of Chicago Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—It is said to be the intention of President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railway to extend his line from Omaha to Denver next year.

When the line from Fort Dodge to Omaha was opened it was stated that the road would not extend its line further west, but would endeavor to make Omaha one of the grain centres of the country. The other lines, however, have been adverse to giving us the long haul from the point of origin to Chicago, and have been placing obstacles in the path of Mr. Stickney's ambitious scheme.

For this reason, it is said, he has decided that so long as he has to depend upon the Union Pacific, Burlington, and other lines for an outlet west from Omaha his plans cannot be fully realized. He now intends to extend his line westward to enable him to compete with all the other lines for the grain traffic.

Mr. Stickney's plans are said to include a line from Fort Dodge to Sioux City next spring, and the line from Omaha to Lestey, which will make his road an important factor in the transportation of grain.

On next Sunday the Chicago Great Western will open its new Omaha line for passenger traffic between St. Paul and Omaha. A time schedule of ten hours and fifty-five minutes has been arranged. This is faster time by over an hour than is now being made by any of the St. Paul-Omaha lines.

In consequence, the Chicago and Northwestern's Omaha line, which has been the short line between those cities and has been running a fast train on a schedule of twelve hours and twenty-five minutes, has decided to put on a new vestibuled limited train, making the run in eleven hours and five minutes. The Minneapolis and St. Louis has a schedule of twelve hours and five minutes.

NEW TRACTION CORPORATION.

Chicago Railways Company Incorporated by Alfred Skitt to Solve Union's Problems.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Application was made to-day in Springfield for articles of incorporation of the Chicago Railways Company which, it is said, will be the financial factor in the solution of the problems confronting the Union Traction Company and its underlying corporations. The Commissioners making the application are Nathan C. Johnson, W. E. Cooper, and Archibald G. Thiselton.

Alfred Skitt is said to be the prospective President, as well as a Director of the company, and Harry B. Hollis, now a Director of the Union Traction Company, has tendered his resignation of that office, and will be associated with Mr. Skitt in the Directory of the new corporation.

While the capitalization of the new concern is placed nominally at $10,000, it is said to be the purpose of its promoters to increase it, as soon as the organization is complete, to $5,000,000, and later to a figure that will cover the amount required for the rehabilitation of the North and West Side systems.

The new company is declared to be not organized for any purpose unfriendly to the receivership of the Union Traction Company, and any leases which may be made by it will be subject to the termination of the receivership.

CHICAGO AND ALTON REPORT.

The report of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company for the year ended June 30 was made public in full yesterday. The gross earnings which have already been published were $10,071,002, and the net earnings, after the payment of operating expenses, not including taxes, were $3,445,-846. Other income brought the total revenue up to $5,215,987. The balance after the payment of charges was $851,040, and the surplus after the payment of preferred stock dividends $69,250, an amount equal to considerably less than one-half of 1 per cent. on the outstanding common stock. Compared with 1902, the gross earnings show an increase of $845,382, and the net receipts after provision for taxes an increase of $244,076.

Owing to higher wages and other increases in expenses, the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings rose from 65.29 in 1902 to 65.79 in 1903. The principal items in the increase of $601,276 in expenses were conducting transportation, $183,592; maintenance of way and structures, $254,082, and maintenance of equipment, $148,753.

The balance sheet as of June 30 is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of railway, equipment, appurtenances, and securities	$65,220,517.19
Current assets	5,567,269.15
Contingent assets	231,950.21
Total assets	$70,969,036.53

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$19,542,800.00
Preferred stock	19,544,000.00
First lien 3½% bonds, due July 1, 1950	22,000,000.00
Four per cent. collateral trust notes, due July 1, 1907	3,928,000.00
Current liabilities	5,051,476.08
Deferred liabilities	11,674.80
Contingent liabilities	615,947.51
Balance to profit and loss	569,458.45
Total liabilities	$70,969,036.53

BIG ORDER FOR RAILS.

Louisville and Nashville Reported to Have Contracted for 25,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 29.—It is reported here on good authority that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has agreed to take 25,000 tons of steel rails made at the plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, delivery to commence after January, and to be in small lots. This big order comes as a result of the test of Ensley product, which has been going on on the main line of the road for several months.

The Tennessee Company has also signed a contract to furnish steel for the 16-in rod and wire and nail mill of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company at Ensley, which means the resumption of operation at that plant. Cars are very scarce in the Birmingham district, and more freight is offered than can be moved promptly.

No Faster Train to Boston.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 29.—President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was asked to-day about the announcement that four-and-one-half-hour trains are to be run between New York and Boston. He said the report was erroneous, and that the idea has not been entertained by the company.

Canadian Pacific to Retrench.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—An official of the Canadian Pacific Railway is authority for the statement that the road will shortly inaugurate a system of retrenchment and lay off many men in every division. The reason is that the net profits of the month of September this year were $208,483.69 less than for the same month last year.

Gulf Railway Absorbs Others.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 29.—The warranty deeds conveying the properties of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Texas, Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico, and Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railway Companies to the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company were filed for record in the Secretary of State's office here to-day. The sum named in the deed as being paid for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Texas by the Gulf Company is $1,300,000; for the Chicago, Rock Island and Mexico, $1,000,000, and for the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas, $3,500,000. These formal transfers of the Rock Island lines in Texas to the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway Company are in compliance with authority granted at the last session of the Texas Legislature.

Consolidated May Buy New Road.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 29.—The return of Col. Heft, General Electric Manager of the New Haven Road and principal stockholder in the New York and Stamford Tramway Company, from Europe, has revived to-day the rumor that the Consolidated is to take over the smaller property. Nothing definite could be learned on this to-night. An official connected with the road states that if such action is contemplated it will be left to C. S. Mellen, who becomes President on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Stock dealings assumed insignificant proportions to-day, the sales aggregating only 10,254 shares and $57,500 bonds. Prices were irregular. Bergner & Engel preferred was up 1 and Philadelphia Traction advanced ¼. International Smokeless Powder was ¼ lower and Electric Storage Battery broke 2¼ to 46, recovering 1 on the next sale. Girard National Bank stock was offered at 240½, against sales last week at 240½. These were the most important changes; but small fractional losses were sustained in nearly every other stock dealt in. Sentiment was less confident, talk of higher money rates having a deterrent effect.

Complete transactions are as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amalgamated Copper	68⅞	68	68
10	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
40	American Cement	5	5	5
10	Berger & Engel pf	50	50	50
100	Chicago Union Traction	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30	Cambria Iron	46	46	46
310	Cambria Steel	19½	19½	19½
1,315	Con. Lake Superior	6	6	6-16
110	Lake Superior pf	40	40	40
150	Electric Co. of America	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Electric Storage Battery	46	44	44
100	Erie	27¼	27¼	27¼
6	Erie 1st pref	50	50	50
100	Inter. Smokeless Powd.	5	5	5
4	Ins. Co. of N. America	24½	24½	24½
200	Lehigh Valley R. R.	80½	80½	80½
10	Lehigh Navigation	67	67	67
300	Marsden Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾
448	Pennsylvania R. R.	60½	60	60
150	Philadelphia Traction	95	94½	94½
400	Philadelphia Electric	5 5-16	5 3-16	5 3-16
230	Philadelphia Co.	39½	39½	39½
50	Philadelphia Co. pf	43½	43½	43½
2,355	Reading	23⅞	23 7-16	23⅞
100	Southern Railway	4½	4½	4½
20	United Cos. Imp. Co.	30	30	30
975	Union Traction	44½	40	44½
1,150	U. S. Steel	15	15¾	15¾

St. Louis Post for W. P. Deppe.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—General Passenger Agent W. J. Lynch to-day appointed W. P. Deppe Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, in charge of the Big Four Railroad's World's Fair business at St. Louis, a position G. L. Hillary would have filled had he not accepted that of traffic master for the World's Fair management. Mr. Deppe has been Assistant General Passenger Agent for several years, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Oct. 29, 1903.

U. S. 3s, coupon (1908-18, small bonds)	700			109⅝
3s, reg. 1908-18	25,000			109½
4s, reg. 1907	5,000			113
Adams Express 4s				102½
Atch, Top. & Santa Fe gen 4s	13,000			103½
	500			104
	10,000			103¾
	5,000			103⅝
Adjustment 4s	1,000			92
	500			92
Atlan Coast L 4s	4,000			91½
	14,000			91½
Balt & O gold 4s	500			102
	6,000			102
	5,000			101⅝
	6,000			101¾
	9,000			101
	3,000			100⅞
Prior lien 3½s	1,000			96⅝
P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	5,000			96
S'w'n div 3½s	5,000			89⅝
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s	15,000			100
B'klyn Ug El 1st	2,000			97½
	2,000			97⅝
B. R. & P gen 4s	4,000			118½
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s	17,000			86
	2,000			85
Cent of N J gen 5s, reg	15,000			130
Cent Pac gtd 4s	6,000			99⅝
Ches & O con 5s	2,000			116½
	17,000			116⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000			101½
	1,000			101¼
	46,000			101¼
Chi & Alton 3½s	1,000			74
Chi, Bur. & Q. 4s, joint bonds	17,000			94
	14,000			94⅛
	11,000			94
Registered	20,000			93½
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909	4,000			108¾
	1,000			109
Gen 5½s	7,000			90¾
Chi, R. I. & P. gen 4s	5,000			104
	20,000			103⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	7,000			75½
	25,000			75
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s	5,000			75
	10,000			74⅝
	10,000			75
	5,000			74⅝
	54,000			74⅝
	6,000			74⅝
	10,000			74⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	13,000			97½
	7,000			97
Col F & I gen 5s	5,000			98
Consol Tobacco 4s	5,000			85¼
	9,000			85¼
	7,000			85¼
Denver & Rio Gr gen 4s	5,000			100
Denver & R'w'n con 5s	1,000			61
	2,000			60
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 4s	1,000			88¼
	7,000			87½
	25,000			87½
	57,000			87½
	5,000			87½
	4,000			87½
	2,000			87½
	10,000			87
Dist Sec Cor 5s	1,000			61
	10,000			61¼
Elgin, J & E 1st 5s	25,000			115
Erie 1st gen 4s	15,000			84
Erie 1st con 4s	5,000			93
	5,000			93½
	5,000			93
Ft W & D C 1st	1,000			107
Hock Val 4½s	25,000			106⅝
Ist & G N 2d 6s	1,000			99
K C, Ft S & M 4s	5,000			78
Kan City South 3s	20,000			65¾
Leh & N Y E Coal ext gtd 4½s	3,000			101
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	2,000			105¾
Long Island gen 4s	2,000			101
Long Island unified 4s	5,000			99
	10,000			99⅜
	5,000			99
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	9,000			98⅜
Louisville & Nashv col trust 5s	4,000			113
Ev, H & N 6s	9,000			113
Manhattan con 4s	2,000			103¼
	2,000			103
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,000			96¾
	20,000			96
Total sales				$3,139,200

Mex Cent 4½s	11,000			92½
Mex Cent 1st inc	2,000			19
Mo, K & T ext 5s	2,000			99⅜
	4,000			100
	5,000			100¾
Mo Pac trust 5s	4,000			104½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	11,000			99⅝
N. Y. Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	23,000			93½
	2,000			93⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s	2,000			104
Nort & W con 4s	5,000			90¾
	4,000			90⅞
	5,000			90½
Nort & W, Pocah C & C 4s	10,000			88
North Pac 4s	1,000			102⅝
	15,000			102⅝
	5,000			102⅝
North Pac gen 3s	1,000			71¼
	5,000			71
Oregon Sh L 1st 6s	5,000			124
Ore Ss L partic 4s	1,000			92½
	25,000			92¾
	10,000			91⅝
	5,000			91⅞
	1,000			92
Penn conv 3½s	14,000			97⅛
	10,000			97⅜
	1,000			97⅛
	20,000			97⅜
Reading gen 4s	15,000			96½
Reading, Jers Cent coll 4s	6,000			92
St J & G I 1st 6s	1,000			85½
St L, I M & South gen 5s	1,000			111⅜
	11,000			111
Unify & ref 4s	2,000			85⅝
	10,000			85⅝
	15,000			85⅝
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	20,000			82
	10,000			82⅝
	1,000			82
	11,000			81⅝
	10,000			82
St L & S'w'n con 4s	4,000			70¾
	25,000			70¾
	7,000			70¾
	55,000			70¾
	5,000			70⅝
	1,000			70¾
	4,000			70¾
	2,000			70
Seaboard Air L Ry gold 4s	9,000			67
Refunding 5s	4,000			100
South Pac 4½s	8,000			90⅛
	1,000			90⅞
	10,000CP			90⅞
South Pac 4s	5,000			87½
	2,000			87½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000			112
	1,000			112¾
	1,000			113⅛
Standard R & T inc	1,000			3⅛
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	2,000			116½
	2,000			116⅜
Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s	10,000			84
Union Pac 1st 4s	11,000			102⅝
	1,000			102⅞
	14,000			102⅞
	11,000			102⅞
	1,000			102⅞
	24,000			102⅝
Union Pac conv 4s	11,000			96⅜
	1,000			96⅝
	17,000			96⅝
	11,000			96⅞
	1,000			96⅞
	10,000			96⅞
	6,000			96⅞
	5,000			96⅞
	1,000			96⅞
	47,000			96⅞
	10,000			96⅞
	22,000			96⅞
	46,000			96⅞
	5,000			96⅞
	4,000			96⅞
	18,000			96⅞
	5,000			96⅞
Registered	1,000			99⅜
Wabash 1st 5s	11,000			116⅞
	10,000			116¾
Wabash deb B	5,000			56⅞
	8,000			56⅝
	25,000			56⅞
	21,000			56⅝
	26,000			56⅝
	22,000			56
	10,000			56⅛
	20,000			55⅞
	5,000			55⅝
West Shore 4s	2,000			108⅜
West Un refund & col trust 4½s	1,000			103¼
Wis Cent gen 4s	3,000			92¾
	25,000			92¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 28d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 Comstock bonds sold at .08, 800 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 100 Horn Silver at 1.05, 1,000 Julia at .07, 500 Mollie Gibson at .04½, 2,000 Moon Anchor at .11, 300 Ophir at 1.35, 100 Phoenix Lead at .06, 200 Silver Hill at .39, 200 Yellow Jacket at .40.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption shows:

Available cash balance	$228,116,682
Gold	106,312,817
Silver	16,051,695
United States notes	6,731,941
Treasury notes of 1890	90,778
National bank notes	11,690,240
Total receipts this day	1,714,708
Total receipts this month	43,617,771
Total receipts this year	157,051,843
Total expenditures this day	2,100,000
Total expenditures this month	48,196,000
Total expenditures this year	196,058,097
Deposits in National banks	176,971,978
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	$43,018
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	$82,874
Customs	804,766
Miscellaneous	77,115

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$434,842,899
Silver dollars	468,913,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,021,631
Silver bullion of 1890	13,870,940
Total	$920,167,880

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$424,842,899
Silver certificates outstanding	468,913,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,911,000
Total	$920,167,899

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$78,729,867
Gold certificates	27,000,000
Silver coin and bullion	8,251,783
Silver certificates	6,419,923
United States notes	6,731,941
Other assets	20,506,013
Total in Treasury	$348,906,473
Deposits in National banks	176,971,978
Total	$525,177,446
Current liabilities	97,060,804
Available cash balance	$228,116,682

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Oct. 29, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,970	Amal. Copper	67⅝	68	67⅜	68⅛
640	Am. Car & F.	124½	124½	124	124
10	Amer. Loco	12	12	12	12
60	Amer. Smelting	43	43½	43	43⅜
1,290	Amer. Sugar	116½	117¼	114⅜	115⅞
6,640	Balt. & Ohio	75⅞	76⅝	74½	74⅝
5,400	Brooklyn R. T.	65⅝	65⅞	64⅜	65
490	Can. Pacific	119⅝	119⅝	118⅜	118⅜
50	Ches. & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50
700	Chi. Gt. West	15	15⅛	14½	14⅝
9,600	Chi. M. & St. P.	165⅜	167⅛	165⅜	166⅝
20	Col. Fuel & I.	81⅞	82	81⅞	81⅞
30	Col. Southern	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜
910	Erie	27⅞	27⅞	27	27⅛
3,900	Louis. & Nash.	101⅜	101⅝	100⅜	100⅝
10	Manhattan	134½	134½	134½	134½
120	Met. Street	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
20	Mex. Central	10	10	10	10
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
6,300	Mo. Pacific	102½	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝
220	N. Y. Central	119⅛	119⅛	118⅝	118⅝
100	N. Y., O. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝
7,130	Pennsylvania	120⅝	120⅝	119⅜	119⅜
330	People's Gas	94⅝	94⅝	94	94⅜
200	Pressed St. Car.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
4,600	Reading	45⅝	46⅜	44⅝	45
20	Rep. Steel	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
2,440	Rock Island	25½	25¾	24⅞	25
1,500	Southern Pac	42⅞	43	42⅜	43⅛
240	Southern Ry	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛
300	Tenn. Coal & I.	29½	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝
400	Texas Pacific	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
7,280	Union Pacific	72⅝	73⅜	71⅝	71⅝
1,670	U. S. Leather	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
2,140	U. S. Steel	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
2,610	U. S. Steel pf.	69⅝	69⅝	68½	68⅝
20	Wabash	20	20	20	20
1,990	Wabash pf	35⅜	36	35⅛	35
$2,910					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	309	309	309
3d week October	$60,426	$47,200	$58,015
From July 1	953,253	794,905	722,740

GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	4,085	4,062	4,062
3d week October	709,212	679,617	597,125
From Jan. 1	26,545,655	24,812,105	

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	336	336	336
3d week October	135,575	107,722	98,791
From July 1	2,155,654	1,789,923	1,675,161

TEXAS CENTRAL—

Mileage	227	227	227
3d week October	17,473	16,854	
From July 1	194,985	179,854	

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—

Mileage	86	86	86
3d week October	12,007	9,507	
From July 1	178,215	126,307	

CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—

	1903.	1902.	Inc.
Gross earnings	3,067,008	2,651,482	3,364,024
Op. expenses	2,124,706	2,240,727	1,611,398
Net earnings	1,942,302	1,410,755	1,752,725
Gross, 3 mos	12,000,491	10,452,295	9,324,031
Op. expenses	8,055,504	6,508,919	5,479,800
Net, 3 mos	3,954,895	3,949,367	3,754,231

CHICAGO & ALTON for September—

	1903.	1902.	Inc.
Gross	1,072,504	872,699	199,875
Exp. and taxes	673,312	567,181	116,131
Net	399,192	305,478	83,744
Gross, 3 mos	3,073,905	2,570,410	503,189
Exp., includ. tax	1,971,858	1,611,225	360,133
Net	1,102,250	959,194	143,056

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION of Buffalo for September—

	1903.	1902.	*1901.
Gross earnings	377,921	321,202	248,644
Op. & taxes	241,501	193,625	163,504
Net earnings	176,880	159,830	137,550
Charges, taxes, &c.	127,445	126,697	61,931
Surplus	49,435	33,948	64,467
Gross, 9 months	1,142,315	1,019,513	781,107
Net earnings	505,290	512,254	416,482
Surplus, 9 months	204,419	181,856	200,932

*1901 included Pan-American traffic.

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for September—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	143,699	69,264	91,065
Exp. and taxes	117,823	78,005	75,504
Net earnings	25,876	*8,014	15,561
Total income	33,670	*8,541	16,038
Fixed charges	22,464	14,040	11,125
Surplus	11,206	*22,581	4,913
Gross, 9 months	440,261	191,893	257,700
Exp. and taxes	366,405	212,650	202,403
Net earnings	74,446	*20,757	*55,296
Total income	76,297	*19,012	*52,931
Surplus, 9 months	14,775	*38,500	*24,064

*Deficit.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for September—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	1,010,705	848,511	691,322
Op. expenses	697,204	534,010	346,047
Net earnings	313,501	306,501	113,175
Gross, 9 months	8,940,023	4,774,793	4,340,152
Op. expenses	6,178,815	3,466,284	2,516,529
Net, 9 months	2,111,859	1,801,310	1,823,623

NATIONAL of MEXICO for September—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	1,010,705	848,511	679,901
Op. expenses	616,852	491,658	413,284
Net earnings	393,851	356,853	266,617
Gross, 9 months	8,940,023	4,774,793	4,340,152
Op. expenses	6,178,815	3,466,284	2,516,529
Net, 9 months	2,111,859	1,801,310	1,823,623

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for September—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	602,900	350,001	490,768
Exp. and taxes	426,201	344,748	365,456
Net earnings	176,699	5,313	125,312
Charges	69,152	69,035	
Surplus	100,658	*97,622	
Gross, 3 months	1,966,627	1,099,131	1,605,909
Exp. and taxes	1,251,199	1,001,183	1,075,169
Net, 3 months	715,428	97,948	530,740
Surplus, 3 months	451,201	*51,139	

*Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY for September—

| | 1903. | 1902. | Increase

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of West Forty-second Street Parcel —Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Frank McKee and William Harris 217 West Forty-second Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 100.5.

Deal at Worth and Mulberry Streets.

August C. Vaetering, in conjunction with Ferdinand Kramer, has sold to Peter P. Acritelli the gore lot at the northeast corner of Worth and Mulberry Streets. The purchaser will erect a seven-story loft building on the site.

New Greenwich Street Building.

George Milne has sold for D. T. Garrie to the R. E. Dietz Company 552 Greenwich Street, 25 by 76, abutting upon 511 Washington Street, recently purchased by the same company through Mr. Milne. The combined parcels make a plot 25 by 160, upon which a six-story stable and warehouse will be erected.

Buyer for Fulton Street Building.

Nicholas F. Walsh has sold for Charles Laue to Daniel Cunningham 67 Fulton Street, a four-story building, with store, on lot 25 by 95. The same broker has also sold for Mr. Laue 216 and 218 East Forty-fifth Street, two five-story double flats, each 25 by 100.

No Sale of Broadway Corner.

Albert Fiske said yesterday that the United States Realty and Construction Company had not sold its plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, adjoining the Hotel Empire. A published report had it that the property had changed hands and that a theatre would be built there.

Builder Buys on 109th Street.

Edward D. Farrell is reported to have sold to a builder the vacant plot, 50 by 100.8, on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 325 feet east of Broadway.

An Active Block on East 93d Street.

Arthur G. Muhlker and Frank Kues have sold for a Mrs. Gill 308 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, to Herman Lies; also 310 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, for a Mrs. Stein to Lena Herbert; also 318 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat, for Theresa Turk to Adolf Miller. Mr. Muhlker has also resold the latter property for Mr. Miller to Barbara Bauer.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Miss Elinore Gray to Joseph Hyams the five-story flat 143 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

David E. Grossman and A. Miller have resold the property 1,454 First Avenue, 20 by 84.

Duff & Conger have sold to Gustave Goodmann the five-story double flat 402 East Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 75.6.

H. Weisstock has sold for Andrew A. Bibby, 308 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100.11. The buyer will occupy the house. The same broker has also leased for Mrs. I. Berry to Mrs. L. Spiess for five years the dwelling 1,915 Madison Avenue.

Bernhard Freund has sold to Adolph Schenkel 158, 160, and 162 East Eighty-fourth Street, three five-story flats, each 27 by 102.2.

Company Buys on Upper Fifth Avenue.

The Provident Realty Company has bought from W. Rapp 1,204 to 1,210 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and First Street, four five-story flats on plot 100 by 100.

Myron H. Oppenheim states that he is not the buyer of the two apartment houses on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 225 feet west of West End Avenue, sold recently by A. M. Morgenroth.

W. & J. Bradley Again Buyers.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Anton C. A. Meyer to William and James Bradley the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 200 feet east of West End Avenue. The Messrs. Bradley, who own adjoining property, now control a frontage of 250 feet on Sixty-eighth Street, together with 150 feet at the rear on Sixty-ninth Street.

Amsterdam Avenue Corners Sold.

F. William Sohns has sold to John H. Peper the five-story triple flat, 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Augustus F. Holly has sold 961 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25.7 by 100.

Dealings in Down-Town Tenements.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold for John Katzman 29 and 31 Avenue D, a new six-story double tenement on lot 40 by 81 by 100; also, for Weil & Mayer, the southwest corner of Maodougal and West Third Streets, a seven-story double tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

The same firm has leased for Gerdes Brothers, to Jacob Cohen, for a term of five years, the four six-story double tenements 57 and 59 Seventy-fifth Street, at an aggregate rental of $51,000.

I. Lipschetz has sold to Mrs. A. B. Prentice the seven-story tenement 122 East Second Street, 24.9 by 122.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Harriet R. Graham 537 Broome Street, a three-story building, 21 by 80.6.

Knepper & Co. have bought from Emil Wissler, 538 West Fifty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on plot 25 by 100.

Novel Building Operation.

Felix Levy, the recent purchaser of the ten three-story dwellings covering the block front on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, has resold the property to a client of Jonas & Co. The new owner is a builder, who will convert the houses into flats and stores. This will necessitate the raising of the entire block front about six feet above its present level. This is said to be the first undertaking of its kind in the Bronx.

The Gaines-Roberts Company will build five-story flats on the plot, 125 by 100, at 690 to 704 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, which they have just purchased from the various owners. There are at present several detached frame dwellings on the lots.

Purchase by New York Central.

The New York Central Railroad, according to a report current yesterday, has practically concluded negotiations for the purchase of a plot of ten lots owned by the Cox estate at Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and the Hudson River. The land is needed in connection with the railroad's plan to eliminate grade crossings and straighten its line at Marble Hill.

Building Over Subway to be Replaced.

With the completion of the subway where it runs across private property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, the erection of a new two-story building at that point will be begun. The plot, which has frontages of 45 feet on Broadway and 85 feet on Forty-second Street, is owned by the Astor estate. Architect A. S. MacGregor, who filed the plans for the building yesterday, estimates its cost at $20,000.

Broadway Building Transferred.

The property 543 Broadway, running through to 114 Mercer Street, was transferred yesterday by the John W. Stevens Building Company to S. Hirschman for "$100 and other consideration" over a mortgage for $250,000.

John M. Thompson announces the removal of his offices to 115 Broadway. Vincent A. Ryan will continue to be associated with Mr. Thompson, acting as auctioneer.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Valentine Avenue, northeast side, 230.6 feet northeast of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 50 by 96.11 by 50 by 98.9, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. F. Hessberg $1,720

330 East Thirty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 99.9, four-story brick tenement; public auction sale, to Philip Reina 9,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 248 Division Street, north side, 66.10 feet west of Ridge Street, 19.5 by 101 by 17.4 by 98, three-story tenement, with four-story building at the rear. Due on judgment, $3,097.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, William H. Randel, referee, 158 and 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 96.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50x96.9, four and five-story brick hall. Due on judgment, $17,689; subject to another mortgage for $45,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry A. Petersen, referee, First Avenue, William's Bridge, south side, near First Avenue, two plots, each 25 by 104. Due on judgment, $1,707.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 17 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 75.11, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $6,712; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 412 and 414 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 40 by 79.5; H. Schlesinger of 84 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 33 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 237 and 239 West Eleventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 37.6 by 97; L. Spielberger of 276 St. Mark's Place, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 47 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 74.6; L. Kalinowitz, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Varick and Laight Streets, northeast corner, for seven-story brick lofts, with store; A. E. Olsson of 1,169 Fox Street, owner; C. A. French of 409 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 151 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick factory and stable, 21 by 95.11; S. Oliver of 305 East Fourth Street, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 100 feet east of Home Street, for a one-story frame church, 22 by 44; John Marshall of 247 Broadway, owner; Ducker Company of 277 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,800.

Wendover Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 37 by 112; Otto J. Schwaegler of 611 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $44,000.

Concord Avenue, west side, 57 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a two-story frame workshop, 42 by 46; Edmund O'Connell, Wales Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; Christopher P. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Oakley Street, east side, 116 feet north of Mianna Street, for two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 45; George Lehrmann, Unionport Road and Morris Park Avenue, owner; Christopher S. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Garden Place, east side, 25 feet north of Walkley Place, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 18 by 43; G. Scott Wakefield, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

No. 509 East Houston Street, to a five-story frame dwelling, with store; P. Frese, premises, owner; L. Allmendinger of 1,218 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway and Forty-second Street, northeast corner, to two-story brick stores and billiard room; Astor estate of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. S. Macgregor of 335 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 83 and 84 Tompkins Street, to two one-story brick storage buildings; F. Etzel of 86 Mangin Street, owner; N. Langer of 211 East One Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $800.

Matilda Street, west side, 200 feet of Becker Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 25; George C. Appel, Mount Vernon, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, Wakefield, architect; cost, $600.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 140 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story brick stable, 45 by 81; John J. Fox of 712 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; John E. Kerby of 452 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 300 ft n of 188th St, 25x87.6; Checchina Caruccl to Nicoletta Criscuola, ... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x114.5; Henry J. McGough to John Lynagh, B. and S. ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 1,942, w s, 25x100; Mercer St, 114, e s, 21x100; John W. Stevens Building Company to Stuard Hirschman, (mtg $250,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 103d St, 25x100; Sabina Gerstein to Herbert G. Gerstein ..... Nom.

COLUMBUS ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x118; Joseph Isaac to Katie J. Amend and another, B. and S., (mtgs $31,500) ..... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25 ft e of Taylor St, 50x100; Ernie C. Becker to Anna J. Marius, (mtgs $2,600) 4,000

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 25x100; Benjamin Harris to Samuel Goldberg, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 500, w s, 17.6x56.4; William S. Patten to John H. Gill, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

JOHN ST, s w s, Lot 45, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Albert J. Lutz to Alice Lutz and others ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,065 to 1,069, e s, 17.6x55; Henry S. Shirley to Charles Shirley. Nom.

LOT 352, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, at Van Nest Station; Ellen Quigley to Elizabeth Walnwright ..... Nom.

LOT 234, map of part of Dater estate; William Wainwright to Ellen Quigley, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

MAPLE AV, e s, Lt 56, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; Abigail J. Purdy to Charles Genoa 2,000

MADISON AV, 1,644 and 1,646, w s, 38x100; Jacob Lederer and another to Benjamin Lowenstein, (mtg $28,000) 100

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, 27, 27x100x irregular; Annie Larner to Edward W. Larner, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV East, 27, 37x100x irregular; Edward W. Larner to Charlotte Well, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

PARK AV WEST, 4,443, w s, 25x95.1x 25x94.2; Max Marx to Charles Seiferl, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TOPPING ST, s w s, w corner of Orchard St, 102x104x100x81; Topping Av, s w corner of 176th St, runs s 25.6x n w 98x n e 15.7x e 82.1; Joseph Givin to William C. Bergen, other consideration and. 100

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 136th St, 200x107; Sophie Fensterer to Gabriel Pfenterer, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $6,000.) other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 136th St, 200x107; Sophie Fensterer to Bella Ruhe, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $6,000.) other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, n w corner of 136th St, 200x107; Sophie Fensterer to Bella Ruhe, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $6,000.) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 50x101; the Excelsior Savings Bank to Diederich Hener, B. & S. 4,850

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, part of Lot 5, map of Washingtonville, 24.7x100; James T. Penfield to Michels M. Colombo, (mtg $550) ..... Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 100.10 ft n of 168th St, 25x100; Warren Leslie, referee, to Joseph F. McVeigh 775

2D AV, e s, 73.3 ft s of 32d St, 25.6x72; Irving Wortmann to Max Wortmann, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $15,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 90th St, 50x100; Louis Seiferd to Max Marx, (mtgs $35,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 124th St, 25x75; Ransom E. Wilcox to Paul M. Edelstone, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 143d St, 24.11x100; Annie L. Andres to Sigmund Elkin, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and. 100

8TH AV, 2,764, e s, 25.11x100; Samuel Crouthers to Michael Buchsbaum, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

22D AV, n s, being Lot 38, map of Jacksonville property, 40x129.2x40x132.5; Jerusha C. Hubbard to John E. Bullard.

45TH ST, 533 West, 25x100.5; William P. Baldwin to Harry Harris, (mtg $8,000) 600

54TH ST, 437 West, 25x100.5; William Fischer to Joseph Tschirhart ..... Nom.

54TH ST, 122 East, 16.6x76.2; Sigmund Sperling to Herman Lambert, other consideration and 18,000

93D ST, 175 West, 16.12x0.8x16x95.9; St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor, to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 24,000

93D ST, 177 West, 16x95.9; St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor, to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions ..... Nom.

96TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Samuel J. Hugging and another, executors, to Daniel Fuchs 36,000

100TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Odes and another to Solomon Wigdor and another, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 70 West, 25x100.11; William Stickel to Louis Rauch, (mtgs $19,000,) other consideration and 100

111TH ST, s s, 218.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles Lowenfeld, (mtg $7,000) 100

115TH ST, 65 West, 25x100.11; E. Benjamin Ransdell to Isaac Goodstein, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, 10 West, 30x100.11; John Schleich to Louis Blumenthal, (mtgs $20,500,) other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, 8 West, 30x100.11; John Schleich to Samuel Blumenthal, (mtgs $20,500,) other consideration and..... 100

122D ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of 3d Av, runs n to 126th St, w 24x s — x e 24; Bernice D. Emerson to the Royal Realty Company, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

126TH ST, 876 East, 24.7x100; Ismatz L. May to Mary May, (mtgs $11,500,) other consideration and 200

127TH ST, 119 West, 25x99.11; Herman Gross to Louis Zinke and another, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, 119 West, 25x99.11; Louis Zinke and another to Solomon Boehm, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

156TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Peter Goetz to Louis Ruchti, (mtg $15,000.) other consideration and. 100

163TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 75x120; Robert E. McDonnell, referee, to Louis Kucera, (mtg $15,000) 11,200

165TH ST, 902 East, 19.9x100; John Toelberg and another to Nathan Schneider, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and. 100

170TH ST, s s, 90.7 ft e of Monroe St, runs s 137.6x e 105.6x n 125.6x w 82.1; Duncan McPherson and others to William C. Bergen, quitclaim ..... Nom.

188D ST, 934 East, 16.6x75; Sigmund Kraus to Joseph Leitner, B. and S., (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

188D ST, 934 East, 16.8x75; Joseph Leitner to Max Uianoff, (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2, 50th St, 502 West; Edward Joyce to Daniel Meenan, 10 years $3,500

BROADWAY, 42; the Forty-two Broadway Company to R. A. Costuma & Son, 5 years 2,500

CHERRY ST, 18; Daniel Cunningham to Sebastian Meroso, 5 years, $2,220 and. 2,400

CHURCH ST, 104; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, to John C. Schanz, 10½ years, $3,500 to 5,000

217 AV, 1,143; Joseph Steinert to William C. Pinching, Jr., 5 years, $800 and.. 1,200

8D AV, 17; Helen A. Moser, executrix, to Horth & Miller, 11 years 2,000

87TH AV, 2,466; Sarah L. Jackson to William Tuite, 3 years 2,200

107TH AV, 491; William Muller to Carl Seibert, 5 years 600

116TH AV, 40 to 46; 25th St, 440 and 451 West; Mary B. Weeks and another to John E. Conron and another, 5 years, $8,000 and 9,000

62D ST, 340 to 348 East; Isaac Goodstein to Enrico V. Pescia and others, 3 years 15,000

102TH ST, 341 to 345 East; Isaac Fox to Salvatore Mirabelli and another, 9 years 5,850

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABEL, Adam, to Mary Kerner and another; 151st St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 3 years $2,000

ALLEN, James, to Lucy Webber; 9th St, s s, Lot 183, map of Unionport, 3 years 2,000

BENEDICT, Le Grand L., to the Washington Trust Company; 50th St, 125 East, S Sigmund, 4½ per cent, ... 25,000

BERGEN, William C., to Joseph Given; Topping St, s w corner of Orchard St, (closed;) also Topping Av, s w corner of 176th St, 3 years 6,000

BLUMENTHAL, Samuel, to John Schleich; 119th St, 8 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BLUMENTHAL, Louis, to John Schleich; 119th St, 10 West, 5 years 5,000

COLOMBO, Michelle M., to James T. Penfield; White Plains Road, e s, being s part of Lot 5, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent. 350

DE BLASI, Alfonso, to Thomas O'Connor and another; Honeywell Av, n w s, 41 ft s of 181st St, 3 years 1,000

DEUEL, Annie L., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Leggett Av, e s, 225 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year 6,000

EDELSTONE, Paul M., to Ransom E. Wilcox; 5th Av, 2,207, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

ELKUS, Sigmund, to Annie L. Andres; 7th Av, w s, 75 ft s of 143d St, prior mtg $21,000, installments 10,000

ELTEUCH, Richard, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 117th St, n s, 46 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,000

FINE, Hatria, to George H. Byrd; Broome St, 282 and 284, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 60,000

FITCHE, Daniel, to Samuel Y. Huggins and another, executors; 96th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 33,500

GOLDSCHMID, Otto, to Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society; 184th St, s s, 20.11 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 5 years 2,500

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to E. Benjamin Ransdell; 115th St, 65 West, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years 3,000

HEWITT, Antonia C., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 41st St, s s, 185 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg ..... 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

HILLIARD, Frank, and another to Business Men's Realty Company; 4th St, n s, 124.9 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg — installments, 6 per cent 19,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to V. Everit Macy, executors; 116th St, n s, 87.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years 15,000

JOHN W. STEVENS BUILDING COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, 543, 5 years 250,000

KINGSTON, George D., to Anthony Smyth; 198th St, n s, 50.8 ft e of Decatur Av, building loan, due April 26, 1904, 6 per cent 5,000

KLEE, Adolph, to Louise M. Lee; Brook Av, s e corner of 134th St, 3 years 18,000

LAMBERT, Herman, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 74th St, s s, 187.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 6,000

LE MOULT, Mary F., and another to John I. Raymond; Tremont Av, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, prior mtg $18,600 and others, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

LOWENSTEIN, Charles, to Jacob Lederer and another; Madison Av, 1,644 and 1,646, prior mtg $29,000, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent 9,000

MARX, Anna J., to Henry C. Becker; Columbus Av, s s, 25 ft e of Taylor St, 3 years 1,000

MICHELSON, Lena, to Minerva Burwell; Avenue D, s w corner of 8th St, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

MILLER, Joseph E., to Clarence W. Hilyer; Bank St, 40, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 4 per cent 1,000

QUIGLEY, Ellen, to Elisabeth Wainwright; Lot 234, map of portion of Dater estate, 23d Ward, 5 years 700

RAUCHFUSS, Alfred, to Anna M. Aldred; 35th St, 54 West, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year 5,000

REDMOND, Michael, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 176th St, 3 years 10,000

REED, Charles, and another to Title Insurance Company; 87th St, n s, 677.6 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 40,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, to Max Schoenfeld; Madison Av, w s, 62.11 ft s of 106th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 16,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, to Albert G. Morganstern; Madison Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 106th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent, each 16,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, to Philip Jacobs; Madison Av, w s, 81.11 ft s of 106th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,000

RUCHTI, Louis, and wife to Peter Goetz; 154th St, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

SCHNEIDER, Nathan, to John Toelberg; 165th St, 902 East, prior mtg $5,000, due April 29, 1906 500

SICA, Francesco, to Almira J. Brown; Broome St, n s, at e s of Thompson St; also Broome St, n s, 19.11 ft e of Thompson St, prior mtg $18,000, due April 7, 1905, 6 per cent., gold 4,000

STADLER, Herman, to West Side Savings Bank; 44th St, 341 West, 1 year 1,000

THOMAS, Lisa, to Sandor Weiss; Columbus Av, n w corner of 79th St, 5 years, gold 35,000

TILDEN BUILDING, a Corporation, to Robert F. Dowling and another, as trustees; Broadway, 2,128 and 2,130, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 25,000

TSCHIRHART, Joseph, to William Fischer; 54th St, 437 West, 5 years 9,000

ULANOFF, Max, to Joseph Leitner; 153d St, s s, 50 ft w of Belmont Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,350

WEIL, Charlotte, to Edward W. Larner; Morningside Av, East, 27, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Lily W. Beresford and another, trustees; Elisabeth St, 198, 5 years 40,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Julia G. Inness; Elizabeth St, 202, 5 years, 4½ per cent 40,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to the State Bank; Elizabeth St, 160 to 184, prior mtg $30,000, 6 months, 6 per cent 21,844

WOODS, Mina A., widow, to Edward C. Frazer; 35th St, 321 West, 1-6 part, recorded, 5 years, 4 per cent 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to Hyman Horwitz $6,500

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to George Gould 4,000

DACHS, Hirsch, and another to Isadore Saberski ..... Omitted

DUNCAN, Stuart, and another, executors, to Alice Garner, trustee; Order of court

GREENBERG, Henry M., to Francis H. Rose, other consideration and 100

GRINDELL, Irving, and another, trustees, to Irving Grinnell and another, trustees. 6,000

HAMILTON, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 118,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Equitable Trust Company.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Emily P. Hall 1

PACE, Francis P., to V. Everit Macy, trustee 1

PIERREPONT, Henry E., and another, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

SILVERMAN, Fanny, and another to Katherine Levy 1

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE AT TARSUS, Asia Minor, to American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 2 assignments 1

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Realty Operating Company, 2 assignments, other consideration and 100

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Brevoort Real Estate Company, 2 assignments, other consideration and 100

THE STATE BANK to Henry M. Greenberg 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Bussing, Jr. 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Francis O. Cryer 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alfred W. Hoyt 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 55th St, s e corner, 75x100; Martin Mugler against Nathan E. Clark, owner and contractor $1,701

JACKSON AV, e s, 98.10 ft s of 163d St, 152x75; Low & Flogans against Benjamin F. Jackson, owner; Cunningham & Bullard, contractors 76

11TH ST, 13 and 15 East; Lordi, Perretti & De Respiris against Leopold Wertheim, owner; C. H. Wertheim, owner and contractor 1,322

20TH ST, 20 to 24 East; Andrew J. Corcoran against Almy A. Gallatin, owner; John J. McGrath, contractor 91

29TH ST, 6 West; Louis Kanner against Ames & Co., owner; Robert E. Kelly, contractor 66

218T ST, 26 West; Louis Kanner against Ames & Co., owner; Robert E. Kelly, contractor 246

220 ST, 29 West; Louis Kanner against John Greeley, owner; Robert E. Kelly, contractor 141

98TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 120x100.11 A. W. Burrett & Co. against William H. Beard, owner and contractor 7,351

116TH ST, 13 to 17 West; Charles E. Ring against Jacob Lederer and David L. Block, owners; John E. Olson, contractor

1418T ST, 219 to 225 West; Burenstein & Feinstein against Morris Payel, owner; Frederick A. Emerick and another, contractors 595

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE D and 8th St, s w corner, 97.6x100; Minerva Burwell loans to Lena Michaelson 10,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

69TH ST, 117 East; G. Spaeth against Paul Tuckerman and another, Oct. 29, 1903, by payment, &c. $162

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 10TH ST, n e corner, 50.7x100; Henry S. Gamp and another against David R. Richey and another, (motion to set aside deed;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

AMSTERDAM AV AND 169TH ST, s w corner; City of New York against Frederick Lunsted; 118th St, 243 and 245 West; City of New York against Max Liebeskind; Duane St, 62; City of New York against Leo McLaughlin; Forsyth St, 139, City of New York against Harris Mandelbaum; Wooster St, 207, 209, and 209½, City of New York against Charles C. Mulford; Washington Place, 62 to 66, City of New York against Samuel Mandel; 87th St, 338 East, City of New York against Thomas H. Messinger; Hubert St, 11 and 13, City of New York against Peter Moller, Jr.; 66th St, 202 and 204 West; City of New York against John F. McGowan; Cannon St, 93 to 95½, City of New York against Louis Lippman; 8th St, 380 and 382 East; City of New York against Louis Lippman; 125th and 127th West, City of New York against Albert F. Atterbury; twelve actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Willett St, 25x67.6, 1-6 part; Edward F. Schenck against Gustav Kalfeki and another, (action to obtain possession;) attorney, E. V. Daly.

218T ST, 32 West; City of New York against Isaac Walker; 21st St, 244 and 246 East; City of New York against Louis Levenhof, two actions, (violations of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

85D ST, 154 West; Thomas F. O'Connor against Sophia Brandenberg, (action to establish lien;) attorney, J. Keaney.

30TH ST, 225 and 227 West; George Emerich against Ferdinand M. Schiffmayer and another, (specific performance;) attorney, W. H. Wagner.

52D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 156x100.5; the Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Charles Schmidt, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

92D ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, runs n 56.5x w 173.10 to Riverside Drive x s 25.7x e 66x s 36x e 110 to beginning; George R. Schieffelin against the Riverside Building Company and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. R. Schieffelin.

92D ST, 303 West; B. Rush Wendell against Meyer L. Sire and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

116TH ST, 56 to 64 East; Frederick Haas against the Germania Life Insurance Company, (specific performance;) attorney, J. A. Deering.

122D ST, n s, 287.11 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Agnes Cochran against Charles A. Stein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. T. Carter Jr.

138TH ST, s s, 456 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x.100; United States Trust Company of New York, trustee, against John C. Bushfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

158TH ST, 626 West; Fanny Farris against Mary E. Atwood and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillender, Fixman & Mumford.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Supreme Court of the United States:

157—State Board of Assessors for the Parish of Orleans et al. vs. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellants.

208—Edward S. Sharp, plaintiff, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Call for Friday: 208, 29, 41, 42, 48, (and 49,) 50, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit — Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opend at 10:30 A. M. in Room 24, Post Office Building.

27—Tweedle Trading Co. vs. Wells Co.

W. N. Y. & Boston Dywood Co.

28—United States vs. Tartar Chemical Co.

18—Harvey vs. United States.

30—Kellogg vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray J.—Opens in Room 42, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law. Day calendar.

16—Kinnear Mfg. Co. vs. Wilson.

64—Belchow vs. Chaffee, Mfg. Co.

33—Werchmeister vs. Amer. Litho. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Stokes vs. Shields.

3—Dun vs. Int. Merc. Agency Co.

4—Wagner vs. Conried.

5—Clark vs. Hereld.

6—Am. Baseball League vs. Davis.

7—Consol. Retail Booksellers vs. Ward. Cases noticed.

8—Badische, &c., vs. Klipstein.

9—Same vs. Atteaux.

10—Coze Bros. Co. vs. Garfield & P. Coal Co.

11—Keller vs. Deitsch.

12—Wilson Dist. Co. vs. Alexander.

13—Brill vs. Peckham Motor, &c., Co.

14—Western Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Empire Elec. Inst. Co.

15—Farrell vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

16—Tinnist vs. Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Co.

17—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Simpson & Crawford Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 95, 101, 105, 119.

New York Calendars—Friday, Oct. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Nat. Gum and Mica Co. vs. Oswego Bolt or Works.

2—Fidelity & Casualty Co vs. Kirk.

3—Same vs. Dunfee.

4—Travers vs. Travers.

5—In re Kelly.

6—In re Man. Real Estate & Bldg. Ass'n.

7—Sage vs. Mitchell.

8—Oishei vs. Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., Co.

9—Same vs. N. Y

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN W. ERICE et al., plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the ninth day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty (180) feet six (6) inches westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Eighth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and running thence southerly, said parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-four (94) feet ten (10) inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the easterly side of New or Bradhurst Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of New or Bradhurst Avenue, one hundred and nineteen (119) feet ten (10) inches to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, one hundred and twelve (112) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Oct. 28th, 1903.
HUGH G. MURRAY, Referee.
QUACKENBOS & WIRE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $11,118.94, with interest thereon from the 30th day of September, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $225.10 with interest thereon from the date of the sale, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $12,307 66-100, and interest.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1903.
HUGH G. MURRAY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS MULGREW, plaintiff, against JAMES McSORLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighty feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and part of the way through a party wall eighty feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue nineteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning; being also known as the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 27th, 1903.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Referee.
APPLETON D. PALMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2,119 Madison Avenue:

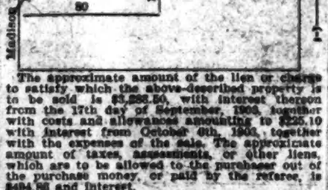
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $11,118.94, with interest thereon from the 17th day of September, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $225.10 with interest thereon from the date of the sale, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $494.88 and interest.
The premises above-described will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $17,000, with interest thereon from September 1st, 1903, at the rate of 5 per cent.
Dated New York, October 27th, 1903.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Referee.
O23-2aw2wW&F&n18.

PARTITION SALE.—Policies of title insurance of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company furnished to the purchaser free of charge.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY PARISH, individually and as executor, &c.; Helen Parish, and others, plaintiffs, against SUSAN DELAFIELD PARISH and others, defendants.

Pursuant to an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, dated the 16th day of April, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1902, and an order of this Court, made and entered July 7th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment and order named, will resell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George F. Read, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point or corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixteenth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence easterly, along said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches; thence southerly at right angles with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, thirty-eight feet six inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches to the said easterly line of Fifth Avenue; thence northerly, along said easterly line of Fifth Avenue, thirty-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning.
The above-described premises will be sold as and parcel, free and clear from all liens, subject, however to restrictions and reservations expressed in deeds recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber of Conveyances 540, Page 197, 625, page 69; 691, page 406; 504, page 197, and 566, page 391, and encroachments on the east boundary of said premises not exceeding one and three-quarters inches, and on the south of the easterly twenty-eight feet not exceeding one inch.
Dated New York, October 19th, 1903.
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.
EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.
EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.
oct31-1aw3vTu&Fan31

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,758.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Samuel E. Jacobs of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1903, the said Samuel E. Jacobs was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John A. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN A. TOWNSEND,
October 19th, 1903. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets (1 to 20 minutes later than those given below) are: Seventy-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:05 A. M., FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars, for Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:00 A. M., ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Parlor, Sleeping, and Observation Cars, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:00 A. M., PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, for Chicago. Dining Car, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Danville.
1:00 P. M., CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.
2:00 P. M., CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Toledo and Cleveland, Dining Car.
4:00 P. M., ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Cars. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:00 P. M., WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago and Toledo, Atlantic City Saturday. Dining Car.
7:05 P. M., PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
8:01 P. M., CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:20, 8:25, *9:25, 10:10 (Deshrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *10:25,) *10:35 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:35, *4:35, *5:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:35 A. M., *12:55 P. M. Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars, *3:35, 4:35 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *3:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. daily.
RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:35 A. M. daily and 4:35 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:35 A. M. week-days and 4:35 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:35 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:35 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY, 9:25 A. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 9:25 A. M., 12:02, 2:00, 4:10, and 4:56 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:56 P. M.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M. 12:20, 2:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For Philadelphia.
6:05, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10, 10:35, (9:55, St. Louis Limited,) 10:50 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *10:25,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *11:25, 11:35 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *4:35, 5:35, 6:35, *7:35, 8:35, 9:35, 10:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:35 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, 3:25, 4:35, 5:35, 6:35, *7:35, 8:35, 9:35, 10:35 P. M., 12:10 night.
Dining Car.
Tickets at Offices, 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 132 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 366 Fifth Avenue (corner 34th St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 320 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Trains leave "Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Pier Station.
J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.
10-6-1903.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
Local and west bound trains, except those leaving at 9:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to take on passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.
Manch Chunk Local	17.30 AM	17.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.00 AM	*6.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.00 AM	10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Easton Local	*9.00 AM	*12.30 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	12.00 PM	7.10 PM
Easton Local	3.15 PM	10.40 PM
Chicago & Toronto Limited Exp.	*12.00 PM	12.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*1.00 PM	*6.10 PM

*Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 187, 261, 280, 461, 1354 and 1364 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 143 Columbus Ave., 125 E. 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, 271 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Grand Central Station.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4:45 P. M.
FOR NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING and CORNWALL, week days at 2 P. M. Sundays, from Franklin St., at 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND
leave Pier N. N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with trains (Sunday included) for points North, East and West. Excursion $2.50.

JOY LINE ONLY $1.50
NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE.
Fast, elegant steamers leave New York every week day at 5 P. M. from Pier 35, East River, foot Catharine St. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

TROY LINE. "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43 N. R.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.
Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,500 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of 75,173 lines over the previous year.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK.—7:00, (7:30 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 12:00, 4:00, 6:02 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—8:00, 9:10 A. M., 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—8:00, *2:40 P. M. 1:30 (2:40 P. M. Lakewood and Lakehurst only.) 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:00 A. M., 12:00 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—*8:00 A. M., *1:00 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—*4:00, 8:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:52, 4:45, 5:00, 6:00, (11:30 Asbury Park only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 8:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, *7:00, 8:00, 9:00, *10:00, *11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, 2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, *7:00, 8:00, 9:00, *10:00, *11:45 P. M. *1:00, 2:00 A. M. (BROAD STREET STATION.) *7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 Noon, *1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M., 12:01 night.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 3 Astor House, 1,07, 261, 434, 1,235, 1,364 Broadway, 125 26th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 263 West 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 543 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 254, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 889 Bway., Woostersr, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage at destination. G. HESLER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.—PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25 AM	*11:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:25 PM	*12:30 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"..	* 2:25 PM	* 2:30 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:25 PM	* 4:30 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:25 PM	* 6:30 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 12:25 Ont.	*12:30 Ont. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 3 Astor House, 1,07, 261, 434, 1,235, 1,364 Broadway, 125 26th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 263 West 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 543 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 254, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 889 Bway., Woostersr, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage at destination.
G. HESLER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:40nt.	*12:45nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:25pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	*12:25pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner
"Pittsburg Limited"..	† 6:00pm.	† 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*12:40nt.	*12:45nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis..	*12:25pm.	*12:30pm. Diner
Norfolk	*12:25pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 107, 261, 434, 1,235 Broadway, 9 Astor House, 23 Union Square West, 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotels

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Washington
VIA
OLD POINT COMFORT
is a most attractive Autumn trip
EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS
of the
Old Dominion Line
leave Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., New York, every week-day at 3 p. m., arriving at Old Point following morning. Steamer for Washington leaves same evening.
Through tickets returning from Washington by rail or water.
Telephone, 1880 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 34 St., Hoboken.
Kronprinz Nov. 3 3 PM K. Wm. II. Dec. 15, 1 PM
Main...Nov. 11, Nov. 12 Kronprinz...Jan. 5, 11 AM
Kaiser, Nov. 24, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Jan. 19, 7 AM
Kronprinz. Dec. 1, 1 PM Kaiser...Feb. 9, 10 AM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS NOV. 17, DEC. 15, JAN. 12.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 34 St., Hoboken.
*Rhein...Nov. 6, 10 AM *Neckar, Dec. 3, 10 AM
*Friedrich, Nov. 13, 10 AM *Rhein...Dec. 9, 10 AM
*Main...Nov. 20, 10 AM *Main...Jan. 2, 11 AM
Kurfurst, Nov. 26, 10 AM *Neckar, Jan. 13, 11 PM
*To Bremen direct.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
From New Pier foot of 34 St., Hoboken.
Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM Hohenstaufen, Jan. 5, 11 AM
Hohenstaufen, Nov. 21, 11 AM Irene, Jan. 26, 11 AM
Irene, Dec. 5, 11 AM Lahn, Jan. 19, 11 AM
Lahn, Dec. 19, 11 AM Hohenstaufen, Feb. 16, 11 AM
GEO. MICHAELIS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Waldersee, Oct. 31, 1 PM Deutsch'd, Nov. 13, 11AM
*Moltke...Nov. 7, 3 PM Belgravia, Nov. 14, 1PM
*Have grill room and gymnasium on board.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr. Oskar, Nov. 5, 10 AM Pr. Oskar, Jan. 6, 10 AM
*F. Bism'k, Nov. 19, 10 AM *Deutsch'd, Jan. 19, 4 PM
F. Adelbert, Dec. 3, 10 AM F. Adelbert, Jan. 30, 10 AM
First Cabin, $100, $75, $60, upward.
According to Steamer.
*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.
S. S. Deutschland to Italy.
LESS THAN 8 DAYS TO NAPLES.
Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila...Nov. 7, 9:30 AM New York...Nov. 18, 9:30 AM
St. Louis...Nov. 14, 9:30 AM St. Paul...Nov. 28, 9:30 AM
SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing November 7th, American Line steamers will sail on Saturdays at 9:30 A. M. instead of on Wednesdays at 10:30 A. M. as heretofore. The steamers will continue to sail on Saturdays from Southampton at 12 o'clock noon and from Cherbourg at 5 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland, Oct. 31, 10 A. M. Vaderl'd, Nov. 14, 10:30 AM
Finland, Nov. 7, 10:30 AM Kroon'd, Nov. 21, 10:30 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania...Oct. 31, Noon Umbria...Nov. 21, 7 AM
Etruria...Nov. 7, 7 AM Lucania...Nov. 28, 11 AM
Campania, Nov. 14, Noon Etruria...Dec. 5, 6 AM
FREDERICK ROY, Manager, 21 State St.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9 A. M. Daily, except Sunday. Sunday changes: 413 P. M., 10 P. M.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. N.Y.
Manch Chunk Local	17.30 AM	17.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.00 AM	*6.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.00 AM	10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Easton Local	*9.00 AM	*12.30 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	12.00 PM	7.10 PM
Easton Local	3.15 PM	10.40 PM
Chicago & Toronto Limited Exp.	*12.00 PM	12.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*1.00 PM	*6.10 PM

*Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 187, 261, 280, 461, 1354 and 1364 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 143 Columbus Ave., 125 E. 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, 271 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Grand Central Station.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

The double advantage of buying a WATERS PIANO is

1st.—The saving that comes from dealing direct with the manufacturer.

2d.—The positive assurance that you will get a first-class Piano!

Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-Year System, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS
STANDARD OF EXCELLENCY.
78,000 in use. Cash or payments. Rentings, exchanging. Used pianos, $125 up. Write for catalogue and special list.
1356 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
SMALL PIANOS for rent; magnificent tone; bargains in used Steinway, Chickering, and other standard makes; easy payments; rents, $3 up.

SMALL PIANO FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 124th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

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PARKS ADMITS TAKING TIFFANY MONEY

Says the Transaction Was "Open and Above Board."

Asserts That the $500 Was for His Union—Also Admits Other Things Denied at Previous Trial.

The defense of Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, now on trial before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of extorting $500 from the Tiffany Studios to settle a strike, opened yesterday with the defendant himself taking the stand and denying that he was guilty of the crime with which he is charged.

The courtroom was crowded, the majority of those in attendance being members of Parks's union or men in the building trades. Ex-Judge McConnell, President of the Fuller Construction Company, entered while Parks was being examined.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Osborne, counsel for Parks, in the short address with which he prefaced the examination of the accused man, declared that the transaction of his client with the Tiffany people was entirely open and above board. Parks, he admitted, got $500, but he gave valuable considerations in return. He promised to put the Tiffany Studios on the list of employers in good standing with his union, which would enable them to get work from other contractors employing union labor. He had promised to use his influence with contractors to get them work, and besides he had authorized them to use non-union men on small jobs if union labor should get so scarce that he could not furnish them with a full supply of men. Besides, Mr. Osborne said, the money had not stayed with Parks, but had gone to the union.

"Parks's whole attitude in this matter," Mr. Osborne said, "bears out the contention that he was acting in good faith and above board. Could any sensible man believe that Parks, if there was any criminal intent in his mind, would have challenged the Tiffany people in a public barroom, where all New York could hear it, to go and get the District Attorney of the county to witness the transaction? And the Tiffany people had two days to go and report the matter to Mr. Jerome; but did they do it?"

PARKS ON THE STAND.

On his direct examination by Mr. Osborne, Parks remained cool and self-possessed, and made an admirable witness. When Assistant District Attorney Rand took him in hand for cross-examination he gave evasive answers. At times he seemed extremely nervous, and frequently the court attendants were called upon to bring him a glass of water.

Mr. Osborne made Parks give an account of his early life and of his former convictions for assault and extortion. Parks admitted that he had seen the witnesses for the prosecution, who have testified about their interviews with him at the trial, and that with some important exceptions their testimony regarding the conversations were true.

"Did you say something to the effect that Tiffany and Jerome could go to hell?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I made some such remark," said Parks. "I was not making any threat or any bluff against Jerome, but I had read in the newspapers some remarks attributed to him, in which he had said something in regard to the honesty of walking delegates, and I wanted to show that this was a transaction which was open and above board, and that I did not care who knew about it as long as the fine had been imposed by the organization."

Q.—It seems you swear a little occasionally? A.—I admit I do.

Q.—Did you call the strike on the Tiffany job? A.—I did not, nor did I suggest it, or have anything whatever to do with it. I knew why it was called.

Q.—Did you say, "This money goes to me, Sam Parks"? A.—No, Sir; I said this money goes to me, and then to the organization.

Q.—Was anything said about a check? A.—Yes, Sir, I said I did not want a check, because I had trouble with a check before. I referred to the check of the Recia Iron Works. I had a lot of trouble before I got it cashed.

Q.—What did you say to Schmitt about employing non-union men? A.—I told him that if I could not supply him with union men he could employ non-union men, only that he must be careful on big jobs, because union men and non-union men did not mix well.

Q.—Did you say that you had the men lined up, and that if they opened their mouths they would be fined and lose their jobs? A.—I said something to that effect, though I cannot remember that I used the words testified to. I meant that if they said anything about the cause of the strike they would be punished by the union. It is a rule.

Q.—Did you tell Schmitt that you, Sam Parks, would not let him do any work unless he paid? A.—I did not. I used the word we, and I meant that the union would not let him.

Q.—You gave Schmitt to understand that he was talking to you in your capacity of business agent—that he was talking to Walking Delegate Sam Parks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he pay you the money? A.—Yes, Sir. This was two days later.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Schmitt that he could go down to Jerome and have the bills marked? A.—I did.

Mr. Osborne asked Parks what he had done with the money, but Mr. Rand interposed an objection, which was sustained.

"Parks, do you know John W. Johnson, Treasurer of your union?" Mr. Osborne then demanded.

"I do," replied Parks.

"Stand up, Johnson," shouted Mr. Osborne.

A man stood up in the rear of the court room.

"Come out in the light where this man and everybody in the court room can see you," cried the counsel for the defense.

The man stepped forward.

"Parks, did you see this man the same night Schmitt paid you the money?" thundered Osborne.

"I did," he replied, "at the rooms of the union."

"Samuel Parks, did you pay him the $500 Schmitt had given you?"

Everybody in the court room bent forward to hear the reply. Mr. Rand was on his feet with an objection, which Judge Newburger sustained. Mr. Osborne looked about the court room and smiled.

"I don't see that I can do anything better than sit down after this," he said.

DIDN'T ORDER STRIKE, HE SAYS.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, taking up the cross-examination, read from Park's testimony on his former trial, where he said that it was not the walking delegate but the men who ordered the strikes. Parks said he would not deny that he had so testified.

"Now, Parks, if you know of one single man on those Tiffany jobs who was dissatisfied and wanted to strike I would like to have you name him," said Mr. Rand.

Parks replied that he could not name any and that he had not ordered the strike. The first he knew of the strike was when Superintendent Thackara of the Tiffany Company had told him

Q.—Now, Superintendent Frasee called upon you on two occasions, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Schmitt called upon you at least once? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was twice.

Q.—All right. You recognized both in court here, did you not? A.—I did, yes.

Q.—And you took the $500, just as Schmitt testified? A.—I took the money, certainly. I don't deny it.

Q.—And the money was paid to you as an "initiation fee"? A.—It was.

Q.—The transaction was entirely open and above board, was it, which you were not ashamed, and you even challenged Jerome to come and witness it. You wanted him to know what a square man you were? A.—I was not ashamed of the transaction, no. I had nothing to hide. Jerome had said walking delegates were not honest. This was an open transaction, and I wasn't afraid to have him come, but I did not challenge him.

"Now, Parks," was the next question, "you were a witness before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions last August?"

Parks admitted that he was. He became uneasy and began to twist and turn in the witness chair.

"And you were sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"I was."

"And you were asked if you knew Mr. Frasee of the Tiffany Studios and you swore you did not, is that correct?" asked Mr. Rand.

"That is correct," said Parks with faltering voice.

"And Mr. Frasee stood up in court and you swore you did not recognize him?"

"Well, I did not," Parks replied. "I'll tell you the reason."

Q.—Now, what about Mr. Schmitt? Did you not swear before Recorder Goff that you did not know him? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when the question was repeated to you, did you not answer, "No," emphatically so"? A.—I am not denying that.

Q.—The mention of Tiffany Studios did not bring back these transactions to your memory? A.—I had not the time to remember them.

Q.—But was your Honor, Dill he not come up to the railing to let you have a good look at him? And did you complain that you did not get a good look at the man? A.—My state of mind at that time—

Q.—Do you mean to say those truths with that you spoke the truth then? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when on last trial I asked you regarding that $500 fine, and you denied that you had received the money—did you speak the truth then? A.—You must let me explain.

Mr. Rand next asked him what his salary was as a walking delegate, and he replied that he received $46 a week. In reply to other questions he said that he had not acted as trustee for other people, that he had from time to time handled large sums of money for his union, but that these had been duly placed to the account of the organization at its bank of deposit.

"Then if you had a personal bank account that it was your own money and not the money either of your organization or a trust fund?" asked Mr. Rand.

The question was objected to, but the objection was overruled and Parks answered in the affirmative.

"You had a personal bank account?"

"Yes."

"At the Garfield National Bank?"

"Yes."

"Did you deposit $11,000 to that account on Jan. 2?"

The question was objected to and Judge Newburger did not allow Parks to answer it.

"Did you ever draw on the Garfield National Bank for any amount?"

Objection to this question was also made and sustained.

In his hand Mr. Rand had a deposit slip showing that Parks had placed $11,000 with the bank in his own name on Jan. 2. This was shortly after the wholesale hold-ups of employers had occurred which were investigated by the District Attorney's office and which led to the finding of several indictments against Parks. Mr. Rand also held a check showing that on May 4 Parks had withdrawn the whole amount.

Q.—You had no other means of livelihood during the last eight years than the salary you received as a walking delegate? A.—That's right.

Q.—Didn't you have other means? You told Mr. Schmitt that you had a "pull" with a number of big concerns, among others with the President of the Fuller Construction Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is ex-Judge McConnell? A.—Yes, Sir. I know him; but I never said I had a pull with him.

Mr. Rand asked Parks two questions as to whether Judge McConnell had not paid him various sums of money for "services" since he had been a walking delegate, but both questions were ruled out by Judge Newburger.

An adjournment was taken until this forenoon, the redirect examination of Parks being reserved until then. Judge Newburger told the jurors that he would finish the case to-day.

Mr. Rand after the adjournment said that Judge McConnell had told him that on several occasions he had employed Parks to settle labor troubles affecting the jobs of the company, and that upon those occasions he had paid him as much as $200 at each time.

"I told Judge McConnell," said Mr. Rand, "that I thought Parks would deny this statement if he was asked on the stand as to its truth, but Judge McConnell assured me Parks would not dare to do that. That is the reason Judge McConnell was in court to-day."

August Luebeck, who was foreman of the Tiffany jobs on which the strike occurred, took the stand at the forenoon session, and testified that when he went to Maennerchor Hall with Superintendent Frasee and told Parks the latter wanted to know the cause of the strike, Parks answered: "I want you to keep to hell away from those people." The witness said that when he called upon the Secretary of the union for an explanation he had been referred to Timothy McCarthy, Parks's fellow-delegate, but that it was Parks who had ordered the men back.

McCarthy, who has been indicted with Parks for extortion, failed to show up yesterday when his case was called in Judge Foster's court, but Mr. Rand heard he would be on hand to-day, and his bail for that reason was not forfeited.

STONECUTTERS' DENIAL.

President of Employers' Association Says Statements About Agreement with Union Are Exaggerated.

The Executive Committee of the Employing Stone Cutters' Association met yesterday afternoon at the St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, and made arrangements for preparing a reply to the published statements as to their agreement with the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union.

"The newspaper statements have been greatly exaggerated," said President Gilbert Brown, "and we will have a complete reply. It is not true that the association has a business deal with the union by which part of a bonus on the bids goes to its treasury."

He said that the firm of William Bradley & Son was a member of the association. He added:

"And it is still a member in good standing, and has not resigned. We have not ruled the firm off the books, though the firm may be behind in its dues, for anything we know, as it has not taken any active part in the proceedings of the association for some time."

"Was the strike on the Bradley contracts ordered to force the firm to live up to the rules of the association?" he was asked.

"We have not the remotest idea of what the strike was ordered for," he replied. "We do not assume the right to dictate anything to the union."

Mr. Brown denied that the association had controlled the trade, and then made a general denial of all the allegations. The blue circular defining the line beyond which cut stone could not come into New York he said was sent by the union to all contractors, architects, and others. It was simply as a protection against cheap labor.

"As to accumulating a fund of $640,000," he said, "that is absurd. Our union has $2,000 in its treasury."

"Then what about the 10 per cent. added to the minimum rate of all contracts?" he was asked.

"That is all wrong," he replied. "The 10 per cent. is deducted from the minimum bids."

"And where does the money go?"

"It goes into the association."

SCHOOL BEGINS FOR YOUNG ACTORS.

The first matinée of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts this season, to take place on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5, at the Criterion Theatre, will include a notable collection of plays—a one-act comedy, "Copy," by Mrs. Edith Wharton; the two-act play, "The Enigma," by Paul Hervieu, and a one-act comedy, "Holroyd's Week End," by Ernest C. Thurston.

If Mrs. Wharton's new play is as bright as the one Mr. Sargent produced last season it will be very well worth seeing. Hervieu's play, "L'Enigme," is not a problem play, but that very different thing, a riddle play. A "lover" has been caught at midnight by two husbands living in the same hunting lodge. The enigma is which of the two wives he has just been with. The audience is kept guessing until the final curtain. As played at the Français, "L'Enigme" made a great sensation.

NEW RULES OF THE ROAD.

Directions for Drivers to be Posted on Main Thoroughfares.

As the result of a conference between President Cantor, Capt. Piper, and William P. Eno, the latter of whom prepared the rules of the road for the Board of Aldermen, President Cantor has ordered 100 new blue and white enameled signs to be hung on lamposts and electric light poles on Fifth Avenue and other prominent thoroughfares.

These signs, to be hung only until the drivers of the borough become familiar with the rules, direct "slow-moving vehicles keep near right-hand curb," and inform all drivers that the new rules can be obtained at all police stations.

PRES. HENRY S. SNOW RESIGNS.

Wishes Relief from Administration Cares of Polytechnic Institute.

Henry Sanger Snow has tendered his resignation as President of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. His action is based on a desire to be relieved of the administrative cares of the institute.

Mr. Snow has been the head of the Polytechnic since July 1, 1900. He has been re-elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the institution. A special committee has been appointed to select his successor as President.

SHOT DOWN IN A CAFE

Man Wounded Four Times While Seated in the Rossmore.

His Assailant Captured at Point of Revolver in a Cab, but Victim Refuses to Identify Him.

Edward J. Carpenter, recorded at Police Headquarters as of many aliases and "grafting" occupations—1,802 Rogues Gallery—was wounded in four places at 1 A. M. yesterday in the café of the Rossmore Hotel by an ex-convict, Thomas Lannahan, or "Doc" Nailor, who used a revolver. Carpenter was taken to the New York Hospital, and an operation for laparotomy disclosed that six intestines were perforated. He is not likely to recover. He stubbornly refused to identify or accuse his assailant, who was silent in regard to the happening.

There is good reason to believe, however, that both men were before the Grand Jury in Philadelphia as witnesses in an inquisition that concerned John J. Ryan, who operated a "get-rich-quick" scheme at St. Louis. As the story goes, Carpenter and Lannahan were agents of Ryan, and on the witness stand the former as "Russell" gave testimony that reflected on Lannahan, so that matters were made so unpleasant for the latter that he had to leave Philadelphia with a rankling grudge against Carpenter. This he settled yesterday morning.

It seems that the men met before midnight on Wednesday in a café a couple of blocks from the Rossmore and wrangled, renewed the quarrel in a nearby barroom, where blows were exchanged, and later found themselves together in the Rossmore. Carpenter was seated at a table in the café when Lannahan entered, accompanied by Thomas Cleary, a liquor dealer of Lynn, Mass., and, whipping out a revolver, fired two shots at his enemy.

Carpenter was wounded in the right side and the abdomen, but he exhibited marvelous grit in springing on Lannahan and grabbing his weapon. In the struggle the revolver was discharged and Carpenter's right thumb was shot off and he fell to the floor. As he fell Lannahan fired a fourth shot at random, which missed Carpenter, who had not uttered a word.

By this time a dozen patrons of the place had edged up to the shooter, but at safe distance, waiting for an opportunity to spring on and disarm him. Lannahan with a wave of the revolver cowed them into inaction. In the next instant he was over Carpenter, stooped and fired the final shot, which took effect in the victim's left groin, going in an upward direction. As he pulled the trigger he said:

"Die, you dog, die!"

Lannahan then accompanied by Cleary, left the hotel and entered a cab, ordering the driver to go up Broadway. Meanwhile some one in the hotel who could not find a policeman when the first shots were fired stumbled across Detective Sergeant Daly, and as they ran to the Rossmore Daly was told of what occurred. He found the cab blocked, and drawing his pistol, thrust it into the vehicle, saying:

"Move and I'll blow your heads off."

Then came Precinct Detective McHugh, who took care of Cleary, while Daly secured Lannahan. The prisoners were recorded in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House and taken to Police Headquarters. Lannahan said he was fifty-three years old and an "adjuster," but he refused to say where he lived.

Carpenter was promptly removed to the New York Hospital and was found to be in a desperate condition. Notice of his peril was sent to the Central Office, and Detective Sergeant Daly took Lannahan and Cleary to the operating room. The surgeon stepped aside as Lannahan and Cleary were pushed close to Carpenter, and Daly, indicating the latter, asked:

"Do you know this man?"

Carpenter looked at Lannahan and replied:

"A dog that shot me is in this room. He murdered me. But what's the use in murdering him?"

Then he turned his face away, and the surgeons insisted on the operating room being cleared. Later in the day Coroner Scholer made a vain effort to secure Carpenter's dying declaration. He said he did not believe that he was going to die; that he wanted to be let alone, and there were plenty of people who saw the shooting to tell what had occurred. If they did not it was nobody's business. After his wounds were first dressed Carpenter went to the Hotel Somerset, 150 West Forty-seventh Street, for his wife, who was with him at times during the day.

Of the shooting Inspector McClusky said:

"You may quote me as saying, and I mean it, that the unfortunate part of it is that the principals and several of the spectators were not killed."

RAPID TRANSIT MATTERS.

Engineer Parsons's Report on the Subway Accident—Route of Moving Platforms—British Commission's Praise.

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons made a report to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday regarding the fatal accident that resulted in the death of ten men Saturday night in the tunnel near Fort George. Investigations showed that the cause of the great boulder's fall after the blasting was the existence of horizontal seams in the rock. Mr. Parsons concludes that it was the unusual size of the mass of rock that prevented the foreman, Timothy Sullivan, from discovering these seams when he went forward to make the customary examination, and so, after making the soundings that had sufficed in other cases, he called his men to come forward.

The commission called for Mr. Parsons's report on a route for the moving platforms connecting the Williamsburg Bridge with South Ferry. He said that he had consulted with the organizers of the platform syndicate, and finally they had decided on the following line:

From the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge through Delancey Street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham Square, then under the block of private property intervening between the Square and the beginning of Park Street, down Park Street to Worth Street, across Worth Street at the Five Points Mission under private property to the east side of Centre Street, along the same side of that street so as to avoid the rapid transit subway, past the subway's Brooklyn Bridge Station, down Nassau and Broad Streets, and terminating in a loop through Bridge and Whitehall Streets.

The commission acknowledged the receipt of a letter from the Royal Commissioners recently sent here from London to examine American subways with a view of solving the traffic problem in the British capital. The Londoners spoke of the New York tunnel as "magnificent."

The board voted unanimously to approve the building of a station entrance into the Mercantile Library Building from the subway station at Astor Place.

RIVER TUNNEL NEARLY BORED.

Only 800 Feet of Excavating to Do in One Hudson River Tube.

President William G. McAdoo of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company said last night that only 800 feet of excavating remained before the workmen in the company's Hudson River tunnel would be able to walk beneath the water all the way from New Jersey to the foot of Morton Street, this borough. They have progressed 5,000 feet from the Jersey shaft.

Having begun to drive the shield from the shaft at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, the excavators have reached a point just beyond the water end of the French Line pier, at the foot of Morton Street. The distance they are working away from the New York bulkhead line is 800 feet. This is in the north tube. The south tube, though not so far advanced, is well under way and the excavators are working from shafts at both ends.

Two Lieutenants of the Seventh Resign.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has received the resignations of First Lieut. H. Van D. Black of Company B, senior First Lieutenant in the regiment, and of Second Lieut. William B. Miles of Company H. Both officers resign for business reasons. Lieut. Black joined the regiment July 1, 1880, and Lieut. Miles Dec. 9, 1887.

HORSE PLAY ON 'CHANGE.

The Chairman with Opera Glasses Detected Two Hazers and Fined Them $25 Apiece.

A diminutive storm of horse play that had been brewing over the Stock Exchange yesterday from the time when four newly elected members made their appearance on the floor after the meeting of the Admissions Committee at noon, broke in the lull between 2 and 2:30 o'clock. It was a good day for horse play, for the sale of less than 150,000 shares in the morning trading had not been augmented materially during the early afternoon, and brokers accordingly had not overmuch to do.

There had been the presentation of a large cigar box full of coppers to a member who had just announced the arrival of his first born. The subscription was taken up in quarters and half dollars first, anything not in silver being barred, and then the entire amount changed to coppers for the purposes of shipment.

When the hands of the big clocks had reached 2 o'clock a consultation was held to see if haply the all-seeing eye of the chairman of the Exchange might be turned away for a few moments. But it was not to be. The chairman with his now famous opera glasses had watched the floor all day keen on the detection of any departure from the bounds of propriety. The funmakers decided upon a ruse, and by a skillfully executed flank movement drew the attention of the chairman to a far corner of the room.

Then came a rush to the place where three of the new members stood, including, it was said afterward, one who had had a previous membership and now entered the Exchange a second time. There was a general melée, in which a score of members assisted, and when it was over the three victims were considerably the worse for wear, all with dishevelled hair, linen liberally decorated with lead pencil marks, and one with his collar torn from its fastenings.

The opera glasses of the chairman had been getting in their deadly work, however, while the battle was on, and it cost two of the hazers, whom the chairman had singled out from the thick of the fray just $25 a piece for their few minutes of fun.

PASSENGERS' ALL-NIGHT RIDE.

Five Stay Seven Hours on a DeKalb Avenue Car Rather Than Pay a Bridge Fare.

Frank H. Pierce of Boonton, N. J., and four Manhattan men, friends of his, started to return to Manhattan at about midnight of Wednesday on a De Kalb Avenue car bearing a sign indicating that it was going to New York. When the car reached the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge the conductor informed them that they would have to get out—the car did not cross the bridge.

"Don't we get transfers?" asked the passengers.

"No," returned the conductor; "you'll have to walk or take the bridge cars and pay another fare."

The passengers refused to leave the car, and after waiting a few minutes the conductor started the car back to the barns in Ridgewood with ten of them aboard. At the barns the car was "run in" and the lights were turned out. Half an hour later another crew came in and took the car out again. The passengers remained in their seats and refused to pay another fare.

The car returned to the bridge, but did not cross. Half of the passengers weakened and got off, but Mr. Pierce's party remained. They kept on the car, riding back and forth until finally it was run across the bridge and they alighted at Park Row.

SHE ACCUSED WALL STREET MAN.

Mr. Chapman Disagreed with Landlady on Eve of Going Away.

Charged with abusing Mrs. Mary E. Condon of 206 West Eighty-fifth Street, from whom he has rented a suite of rooms for a month, Thomas J. Chapman, a Director of the Manual of Statistics Company, which publishes a Wall Street handbook, in which J. Pierpont Morgan is a stockholder, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station yesterday morning.

According to Mrs. Condon, Mr. Chapman used such annoying language that when the month expired to-day she requested him to leave. She said he threw her from his apartment and heaped abuse upon her.

"I was preparing to leave," said Mr. Chapman, "when Mrs. Condon thrust herself into my room, and when she refused to leave I took her very gently to the hallway. The idea of my using abusive language to a woman is preposterous."

Lumber Schooner Burned at Sea.

The steamship Colorado brought to port yesterday the Captain and his crew of six men of the lumber schooner Glenfield which was abandoned and burned off Hatteras on Oct. 27. The schooner left St. Simons, Ga., Oct. 23, lumber laden for Noank, Conn. On that same night in a gale the schooner began to leak dangerously, and was rapidly filling when the Colorado came along. The vessel was afterward burned.

LEGAL NOTES.

CITY LIABLE FOR ICY SIDEWALKS.—An action brought by Katherine Klaus against the City of Buffalo to recover damages for injuries sustained by slipping and falling on an icy sidewalk was dismissed at Trial Term of the Supreme Court, on the ground that there was no evidence of negligence on the city's part. The walk, it appeared, was 10½ feet wide and 26 feet long, and constructed of planks running from the street line to the curb line. At the time of the accident the sidewalk was covered with uneven hills or hummocks of ice two or more inches high. It was upon one of these that the plaintiff slipped when she fell. This condition of things had existed practically all Winter. An appeal taken by the plaintiff has been sustained and a new trial granted. "It seems to us," said the court by Justice Pardon C. Williams, "that there can be no doubt that the city was guilty of negligence in permitting the walk in question to remain in the dangerous condition shown, * * * and the condition had existed for a long time. We apprehend no authority can be found for the proposition that a city may be guilty of such negligence, and yet be free from liability resulting therefrom. In a recent case decided by this court, and now on appeal to the Court of Appeals, Scanlon vs. Village of Woodsport, (85 App. Div., 623,) we permitted a recovery to stand upon facts very similar to those in this case."

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LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATE REVOCATION.—A Justice of the Supreme Court at Special Term dismissed a petition of the State Commissioner of Excise asking for a revocation of a liquor tax certificate issued to Eward Davidoff, and by him transferred to Henry Luca, on the ground that the latter, when he purchased the certificate, did not know that the law had been violated by Davidoff, and that the special deputy who approved the transfer should have informed Luca that the holder had violated the law. Because this knowledge on the part of the Excise Department was not made known to Luca the Justice held that a case of equitable estoppel was presented, "on the familiar principle that one who stands by and sees another purchase property without giving notice of his own claim is estopped from afterward asserting it." While, presumably, the special agents who saw the law violated reported the fact to the State Commissioner, there was no evidence that the violations were brought home to the special deputy who consented to the transfer of Davidoff's certificate. The Second Appellate Division, on appeal, has ordered a reversal of the judgment dismissing the petition for a revocation. The court said in part by Justice Hirschberg: "Assuming that the doctrine of equitable estoppel is applicable to this case, there was nothing established to invoke it. There was no proof either that the special deputy who approved the transfer knew of the violation, or that the State Commissioner of Excise knew of the transfer at the time it was made and approved. There can be no obligation to speak, save on the part of one having knowledge, and the disposition of the case at Special Term can only be upheld on the theory that the knowledge of each officer in the Excise Department is the knowledge of all, and that the local officer who approved the transfer of the certificate owed a duty to Luca to inform himself of violations of the law in order to warn Luca against the purchase of a revocable certificate. The statute imposes no such obligation, and no case is cited in support of its existence."

HEARING ON LAW'S DELAY

Court Clerks Testify Before the Governor's Commission.

Four Additional Jury Parts in New York County Supreme Court Recommended — Congestion in Kings County.

The Commission on Law's Delay appointed by Gov. Odell to devise the best means of expediting the administration of justice held its first public meeting yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce. Chairman Wheeler H. Peckham presided and all of the members were present.

When the meeting was called to order J. Noble Hayes, counsel for the commission, said that after clerks of the courts had verified the statistics that had been compiled Justices of the Supreme and other courts, members of the bar, and business men would be called to testify as to their experience in litigation and to tell what they think should be done as a remedy.

Mr. Hayes called upon John Haynes Rhoades as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rhoades spoke on the necessity of speedy administration of justice in cases involving business interests. He said that great injustice had been done to the mercantile community especially in delays between the date of bringing suits and the date of trial. In some instances, he said, years had elapsed before the trial of important cases and heavy losses had been suffered as a result.

Commissioner Edward Lauterbach said that the persons in his office who attended to the calendars had reported to him that when mercantile cases were called they were very seldom ready and that therefore it locked as though delays in such cases were not due to the condition of the work in the courts. Mr. Lauterbach said the suggestion had been discussed among the Commissioners of recommending that the Judges create a special part for mercantile cases and make an assignment of a Judge for it, just as is done in the elevated railroad cases.

"Such an action," said Mr. Lauterbach, "lies entirely within the present power of the Judges. No additional legislation would be necessary. The rule might as well be incorporated and the new department put to work to-morrow."

Counsel Hayes said that in his investigation he had found no information as to delays in commercial cases, since there was no separate classification for them.

J. Lewis Lyon and John B. Hudson, Calendar Clerks in the Supreme Court in New York and Kings Counties, respectively, were called to testify as to the accuracy of a quantity of statistics showing the work of the courts during the past seven years and the present congestion of the calendars.

Mr. Lyon, when Commissioner Horatio C. King asked him what he thought would be the best way to relieve the congestion in his opinion there should be four additional jury parts in the Supreme Court in New York County. With those, Mr. Lyon thought, the courts would not only be able to keep up with the calendar of new cases, but could in a short time dispose of a large number of the cases that have accumulated.

The congestion in Kings County, Mr. Hudson said, was caused by the absence during a great deal of the time of a number of the Justices in Queens, Westchester, Dutchess, Orange and the other counties comprising the Second Judicial Department. If those originally assigned to Kings County could devote their whole time to the work there and other Justices were provided for the other counties there would be no accumulation of cases and no such long delays as are now experienced.

Mr. Lyon, who has been court clerk for eighteen years, told of the consolidation of the courts and the inheritance of cases under the new system. Statistics introduced in evidence showed that since 1896 21,843 cases were disposed of in the Trial Term in New York County, not counting 6,937 cases that had been dropped. There were added during that time 30,780 cases, making the excess of cases over the number disposed of 8,993. That was the condition on the calendar on Jan. 1 last. During the first six months of this year 2,555 cases were disposed of. There were 3,204 added to Oct. 1, making 9,617 on the calendar on that date. Mr. Lyon testified that the average of ten parts were running during nine months of the year. They disposed of about 4,000 cases altogether, only 1,695 of which were tried. About 160 were sent back by the Appellate Division for retrial each year.

Chairman Peckham asked the witness what delays were caused by lawyers not being ready. Mr. Lyon had figured to show that since 1896 275 days had been lost when the Justices were on their benches and the call of the calendar showed that no cause was ready.

Commissioner Edmund Wetmore asked Mr. Lyon if there had ever been an attempt to begin the Fall term earlier. Mr. Lyon said that it was tried in 1897, when court opened the middle of September. During the two remaining weeks in the month, however, only twenty-four cases were tried in the seven parts, lawyers in others failing to report, or reporting not ready. It was evident, said the witness, that lawyers were unwilling to begin their Fall work before Oct. 1.

Mr. Peckham and Mr. King spoke about the custom that obtained a number of years ago in opening court at 10 o'clock in the morning, taking but half an hour for lunch, and sitting until dark. Mr. Lyon said that the calendars were called at 10:15 now, but Mr. King said that he seldom was able to get into court before 11.

Mr. Lyon said that there were several hundred "dead" cases on what he called the "live" calendar at present. These, however, had been shelved, and would not be placed on the day calendar except in motion. Commissioner King said that it was convenient for some lawyers to keep cases on the calendars whether they intended to have them called again or not. A lawyer once told him. Mr. King said, that if he didn't keep a case on the Supreme Court calendar he would have no excuse to give his wife for going to New York.

When the meeting adjourned Commissioner King said that it was the intention to submit the report and recommendations of the Commission to Gov. Odell before the end of this year.

RAILWAY BUILDER ARRESTED.

Illinois Electric Road President Seized Missing Contractor at a Jersey City Railroad Station.

Arthur D. Colegrove of Rock Falls, Ill., was arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, yesterday, as a fugitive from justice. He was identified by George H. T. Shaw, President of the Dakin, Rock Falls and Southwestern Electric Railroad Company.

On Colegrove's arraignment before Justice McCormick, Shaw stated that his company had contracted with Colegrove and Charles T. Gregory to build their road. An advance payment of $8,000 was made, he said, on the understanding that Colegrove and Gregory were to complete twenty miles of the road on or before Jan. 1, 1904. Both men, he alleged, left the state without doing more than complete the preliminary surveys. He went before a committing magistrate and obtained a warrant for their arrest and came East to hunt them.

Learning that Colegrove was due from Philadelphia in Jersey City at 5 o'clock P. M., he went to the station, and when he saw Colegrove alight from a train he called Policeman Higgins.

Colegrove declined to make any statement and gave bail in $2,000 to await extradition.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
"Handsomest of New York's Theatres."—Herald.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
JOHN DREW IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS, CAPTAIN DIEPPE
Extra Matinée Election Day.
Next Mon. Nov. 2, omitted.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
—NOVEMBER 10—
CHARLES FROHMAN Will Present
MAUDE ADAMS.
SEATS SALE NOV. 5, 9 A. M.

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS ..... Manager
ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO NOV. 28.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy,
COUSIN KATE.
Extra Matinee Election Day.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat. 2.
E. H. SOTHERN Last Two Weeks of this Engagement.
The Romantic Play Entitled
THE PROUD PRINCE.
Seats bought on the sidewalk refused.
Next Monday, A lawyer once told him. Mr. King said, that if he didn't keep a case on the Supreme Court calendar he would have no excuse to give his wife for going to New York.
NEXT MONDAY AT 8 Seats Now On Sale
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Next Monday (2 Weeks Only) E. H. SOTHERN in "THE PROUD PRINCE."
Mats. Tues. & Sat. Box office open all day.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
W. H. CRANE IN THE SPENDERS
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
MAXINE ELLIOTT IN CLYDE FITCH'S HER OWN WAY
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES HAWTREY IN THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
DRAMA—SPECTACLE—ACTING.
STEPHEN PHILLIPS' PLAY, ULYSSES
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8 sharp. Mats. Sat's & Wed. 2:15.
Election Day Matinee 2.
3 LITTLE MAIDS
**Nov. 19—A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St. West of Fifth Avenue.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MME. CHARLOTTE WIEHE
And French Company, Presenting
"Once Chagrin," a play in one act.
"Souper Adieu," a one-act comedy.
"La Main," a one-act mimodrama.
"L'Homme Aux Poupees," a pantomime.

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